

THE JOURNAL OF

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLVI

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1947

no. 6



RECORDING . THE . ELECTRICAL . ERA



N EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR

In an organization as big as the I.B.E.W., we must have a lot of jokesters and poets. Why don't you send us yours? This is your page and we want you to have what you want on it.

Some of our Brothers like Abe Glick come through with contributions regularly. Where are some of our other old timers who used to be so faithful? Like "Sleepy Steve" and "Tiffany" and Tip Reynolds and Arnold Fox and "Lefty" Vaughn and Marshall Leavitt and "Juice"

And some of those more recent contributors whom we haven't heard from in some time-Brothers D. A. Hoover and Chris Bjorndahl, K. H. Brooke (remember his nursery rhymes) and Robert Griffith and Ted Munson (these last two used to send us very clever cartoons).

And whatever has become of Brother Phil Jagust who used to send us the "Dopey Dan" drawings? And where, oh where is Brother William Seelicke who sent us all those masterpieces of humor from various European countries all through the war?

> Come on, Brothers, old and new, Phease let us hear from you!

The wife of one of our Brothers pays tribute to a deceased member and to unionism in general.

TONY

Dueweke has gone to the "great beyond," Where trials and troubles are o'er. His labors have ceased, his mind is at rest And God I am sure has given him His best, For Tony while here below Gave unstintingly even to his foe-A finer soul never breathed, Everyone's sorrow he tried to case. I believe in giving flowers while people are alive, So, one day I told Tony what I heard my husband sav-

"If anything should happen to me, Now that Dad Harriss has gone to rest, Call Dueweke, then all will be well, for he'll do his best."

Tony was pleased and a bit sad, too,

But God called him home and found him true blue.

In dealings of business, friendship and labor's cause-

"Yes, He said, you're here because you would not pause."

However, his spirit will live on and on As fulfilling his mission In making labor strong. And as he looks down from above His advice will be— "Unite labor with love For thy fellow man." If each of you follow this wise advice, Perhaps we shall not have so much strife, Capital and labor need each other, So, let us all join hands and say "Brother!" Sisters should be included in this, too, For they also help to see us through Let's join in a stout and endless chain So the future generations will also gain. I could go on and on forever, However, this I do say— God bless, keep and cheer you until another day.

> LOUISE H. ROURKE, Wife of Thomas Rourke, L. U. No. 58.

Seems as if our mailing list gets fouled up sometimes. The other day we found this rather plaintive request from an old timer in our mail-

Please change my address for the Journal from 301 Blank Street, Anycity, Texas, to R. R. No. 3, Blanktown, Texas, and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. DOE.

P.S.: If anyone thinks that this is just the first request for this change of address just look in your files for my letters as far back as January 23, 1946!

Not so fraternally yours,
J. DOE.

P.S.S.: YES, I KNOW I AM CRIPPLED BUT NOT SO CRANKY AS YOU THINK I AM. REALLY, I'M A VERY PATIENT MAN. I JUST WANT TO SEE WHICH, WHO, AND HOW MANY OF US OLD TIMERS HAVE GONE ACROSS THE RIVER.

YOURS.

J. D.

P.S.S.: I WANT MY JOURNAL, I WANT MY JOURNAL! I WANT MY JOURNAL!! *(&%@ **!!\$@'&())(@\$"!!

I'm sorry-please can't I have my Journal? Trullleee yours,

Editor's P. S.: He got his JOURNAL!

Brother Hickman made a trip across the Tennessee Valley from Bristol to Memphis and was inspired to write the following lines:

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

The Tennessee Valley is long and wide And all the high lines run side by side,

To light the homes and run the mills, For all the Jacks and all the Jills;

Its beautiful lakes and bountiful streams, Are the answer to any sportsman's dreams;

Its mountains high and rivers deep Help Mother Nature her treasures to keep;

Its fertile valleys and wooded hills Make any farmer forget his ills;

The mighty turbines built in these dams, Make high-price kilowatt take it on the lam;

And the many resorts and friendly playgrounds Make old man gloom go about his rounds;

Blue skies above, green hills below, Make a beautiful picture that we all know

It's a gift from God in heaven above, So let's praise this valley that we all love;

And keep it shining so very bright, To show to the world for a guiding light;

And never forget who had those dreams, To harness the power from God's own streams.

> RALPH HICKMAN, L. U. No. 558.

Brother Click has sent us another of his Phrasographs.

INJUNCTION

To achieve their greed, their power to keep, And further the prestige of their selfish cause, They'll discard all rights to the rubbish heap, And throw IN JUNK all humane laws.

> Restore the evil injunction And freedom will cease to function! A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Brother Walter Edick has mailed us a touching little poem which carries a subtle warning to us all not to neglect our friends too long.

A FRIEND HAS GONE

Around the corner I have a friend, In this great city which has no end. Yet days go by and weeks rush on, And before I know it a year has gone And I never see my old friend's face, For life is a swift and terrible race. He knows I like him just as well As in the days when I rang his bell And he rang mine. We were younger then, And now we are busy and tired men. Tired of playing a foolish game, Tired of trying to make a name. "Tomorrow," I say, "I'll call on Jim, Just to show I'm still thinking of him." But tomorrow comes and tomorrow goes, And the distance between us grows and grows. Around the corner yet miles away "Here's a telegram, Sir," (Opens message) "Jim died today."

That's what we get and deserve in the end-Around the corner—a vanished friend. (Author Unknown)

WALTER EDICK, L. U. No. 310.

Brother Ernest F. Kiefer has written a little poem for "the forgotten man, the Gas Maker." He said he felt these old timers would get a kick out of seeing a poem written about them.

THE GAS MAKER

As I sit alone by the fire, I dream of bygone years. A super-heater takes shape, then a gauge, A man with sharpened ears-I can almost hear the coal-passer's feet, As he climbs to bunkers high. The steers and tanks all take shape, Even stacks against the sky. I remember the low-pressure whistle, Which signified danger was near. The dream is kind, brings happiness back, Those ghosts of another year. A hearty shout, a slap on the back, Brought the foreman's face to me.

A wheelbarrow with a hard front wheel, And old Frankie I would see. My dream continues onward, To the smoke which forms a sea. It never fails, when I see this,

To bring the tar house back to me. My dream finally comes to an end, As a cool bleak morning nears, The things I saw slowly fade. Those ghosts of bygone years.

ERNEST F. KIEFER,

L. U. No. 1049.

Official Organ of the International

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· This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

There is ferment among labor editors. The eastern labor editors met in Washington at the time of the meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. They thoroughly discussed their own problems and the problems of the labor publication and its staff.

One of the good signs in their deliberations was a discussion of a code of conduct for labor editors. This involved many questions of large significance. For example, it was reported to the labor editors that certain big corporations have been subsidizing the labor press for their own purposes and the labor editors were concerned with how such breaches of journalistic ethics could be controlled.

The labor press is growing in power and significance. In fact, one can say that the labor press grows in importance in ratio to the mounting failures of the controlled daily press. It is a generally accepted fact that the controlled daily press fails in its obligations to the community to tell all the facts and forward the life of the community. This is discussed in the leading article of this number.

Labor can do well to guard and increase the worth of its press. It has a marked and important job to do for the general community, a job of continued growing importance. It is a good sign that the labor press improves in quality and quantity.

Monument to Jefferson In Nation's Capital



"Where the press is free and every man is able to read, all is safe."
--- Thomas Jefferson



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Worthy PROBE of PRESS, at Last

States has at one time or another felt the power of the press, and labor unionists well know that it is not a benignant power by any means. The press has a function to perform which in every sense fulfills the meaning of the phrase "public service." Although it is an intensely private business, it cannot be regarded as a utility because utilities are subject to some kind of control. The press to remain free must be uncontrolled, but it must be prompted somehow to a clearer sense of its functions.

Valuable Report

Now comes a report of the commission of scholars and public men, headed by Robert M. Hutchins of The University of Chicago. This commission has just published "A Free and Responsible Press"-a study of the ways of the American press, its delinquencies, and proposing some definite measures for improvement. Quite naturally this report is couched in inoffensive language, but behind its calm exterior there is dynamite. The commission operated upon funds supplied by Time magazine, the Henry Luce weekly. But this did not keep the report from being a free and responsible report. Time magazine criticized the work of the commission in a recent number.

This report has great meaning to the labor movement. There is no mention of the labor press. It is completely ignored. When this is called a study of the press, it is also inclusive of all forms of communication including radio, television, movies, etc.

THE COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Robert M. Hutchins, chairman, Chancellor, the University of Chicago

Zechariah Chaffee, Jr., vice chairman, Professor of Law, Harvard University John M. Clark, Professor of Economics, Columbia University

John Dickinson, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania, and General Counsel, Pennsylvania Railroad

William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Harvard University

Harold D. Lasswell, Professor of Law, Yale University

Archibald MacLeish, formerly Assistant Secretary of State

Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science, Emeritus, the University of Chicago Commission on Freedom of the Press
"tells all" about colossal business of
purveying facts. Nation's destiny
involved

Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Ethics and Philosophy of Religion, Union Theological Seminary

Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology, the University of Chicago

Beardsley Ruml, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Professor of History, Harvard University

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Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States

Jacques Maritain, President, Free French School for Advanced Studies

Kurt Riezler, Professor of Philosophy, New School for Social Research

Staff of the Commission

Robert D. Leigh, director Llewellyn White, assistant director Ruth A. Inglis

Milton D. Stewart

The labor press no doubt arose because the daily press did not give it a fair hearing. The labor press is not inconsiderable. It represents probably 700 weekly papers, two or three hundred monthly magazines, and three or four news services. There are two or three dailies in the United States that might be classified as pro labor. Nearly 45 million citizens are touched in one way or another periodically by the labor press.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has been drumming away in its own way in the last 20 years about the irresponsible daily press. There are some signs of improvement in the handling of labor news, but on the whole the privately-owned public press is hostile to labor and does not give it a fair break. This report of the commission supports the criticisms that the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has made of the daily press. For example, the JOURNAL made this statement recently:

"The right of free press does not include right to confuse, distort, divide and destroy." This report says:

"From the moral point of view, at least, freedom of expression does not include the right to lie as a deliberate instrument of policy."

This report is filled with such telling criticisms.

"With the means of self-destruction that are now at their disposal, men must live, if they are to live at all, by self-restraint, moderation, and mutual understanding. They get their picture of one another through the press."

In other words, the nation's destiny depends upon honest-to-God free press.

Freedom Endangered

This report believes that the freedom of the press is in danger for three reasons:

"First, the importance of the press to the people has greatly increased with the development of the press as an instrument of mass communication. At the same time the development of the press as an instrument of mass communication has greatly decreased the proportion of the people who can express their opinions and ideas through the press.

"Second, the few who are able to use the machinery of the press as an instrument of mass communication have not provided a service adequate to the needs of the so-

"Third, those who direct the machinery of the press have engaged from time to time in practices which the society condemns and which, if continued, it will inevitably undertake to regulate or control."

The report states:

"If a man is burdened with an idea, he not only desires to express it; he ought to express it. He owes it to his conscience and the common good. . . . But it does belong to the intention of the freedom of the press that an idea shall have its chance even if it is not shared by those who own or manage the press."

The Press Is Complicated

The report points out that the press has been transformed into an enormous and complicated piece of machinery. It has become big business. There is a marked reduction in the number of units in the press relative to the total population.

The report quotes William Allen White, the famous editor of the Emporia Gazette:

"Too often the publisher of an American newspaper has made his money in some other calling than journalism. He is a rich man seeking power and prestige. He has the country club complex. The business manager of this absentee owner quickly is afflicted with the country club point of view. Soon the managing editor's wife nags him into it. And they all get the unconscious arrogance of conscious wealth. Therefore it

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Constitution of The United States

"The liberty of the press consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth, from good motives and for justifiable ends, though it reflect on the Government, on magistrates, or individuals..."

Alexander Hamilton

"If there is ever to be an amelioration of the condition of mankind, philosophers, theologians, legislators, politicians and moralists will find that the regulation of the press is the most difficult, dangerous and important problem they have to resolve. Mankind cannot now be governed without it, nor at present with it."

John Adams

"The basis of our governments being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them."

Thomas Jefferson

is hard to get a modern American newspaper to go the distance necessary to print all the news about many topics."

The report describes what the requirements of a free press are:

Needs of Free Press

"Today our society needs, first, a truthful, comprehensive, and intelligent account of the day's events in a context which gives them meaning; second, a forum for the exchange of comment and criticism; third, a means of projecting the opinions and attitudes of the groups in the society to one another; fourth, a method of presenting and clarifying the goals and values of the society; and, fifth, a way of reaching every member of the society by the currents of information, thought, and feeling which the press supplies."

It is apparent from reading this report that the commission was trying to do an honest job in behalf of public service. Whether the press will heed this admonition we doubt, judged by past experience. They consider this just another report of a commission without authority and without meaning.

Here are the recommendations of the commission:

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO

- 1. We recommend that the constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press be recognized as including the radio and motion pictures.
- 2. We recommend that Government facilitate new ventures in the communications industry, that it foster the introduction of new techniques, that it maintain competition among large units through the antitrust laws, but that those laws be sparingly used to break up such units, and that, where concentration is necessary in communications, the Government endeavor to

see to it that the public gets the benefit of such concentration.

- 3. As an alternative to the present remedy for libel, we recommend legislation by which the injured party might obtain a retraction or a restatement of the facts by the offender or an opportunity to reply.
- 4. We recommend the repeal of legislation prohibiting expressions in favor of revolutionary changes in our institutions where there is no clear and present danger that violence will result from the expressions.
- 5. We recommend that the Government, through the media of mass communication, inform the public of the facts with respect to its policies and of the purposes underlying those policies and that, to the extent that private agencies of mass communication are unable or unwilling to supply such media to the Government, the Government itself may employ media of its own.

We also recommend that, where the private agencies of mass communication are unable or unwilling to supply information about this country to a particular foreign country or countries, the Government employ mass communication media of its own to supplement this deficiency.

WHAT PRESS CAN DO

- 1. We recommend that the agencies of mass communication accept the responsibilities of common carriers of information and discussion.
- 2. We recommend that the agencies of mass communication assume the responsibility of financing new, experimental activities in their fields.
- 3. We recommend that the members of the press engage in vigorous mutual criticism.
- 4. We recommend that the press use every means that can be devised to increase the competence, independence, and effectiveness of its staff.
 - 5. We recommend that the radio industry

take control of its programs and that it treat advertising as it is treated by the best newspapers.

WHAT PUBLIC CAN DO

- 1. We recommend that nonprofit institutions help supply the variety, quantity, and quality of press service required by the American people.
- 2. We recommend the creation of academic-professional centers of advanced study, research, and publication in the field of communications. We recommend further that existing schools of journalism exploit the total resources of their universities to the end that their students may obtain the broadest and most liberal training.
- 3. We recommend the establishment of a new and independent agency to appraise and report annually upon the performance of the press.

REDRESS

A letter from a Montreal local commends the JOURNAL for its article on "Cure for Communism" based upon the official report of the Canadian Royal Commission.

The letter states that Dr. David Shugar and J. S. Benning have appealed their case successfully, and have been exonerated in the courts of any dishonorable action.

This JOURNAL published this article in the public interest and without intent to do any injury to any persons.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



POWER ROOM OF THE FOURTH ESTATE.

TREATING a symptom and neglecting the disease is a characteristic of human beings to which we must become reconciled. We are all probably guilty of it, but when someone else fusses over the symptom, we scoff at the duplicity displayed.

Fiorello La Guardia, for instance, called the Washington officials who had expressed happiness over a few retail price-cutting projects, "childish, stupid and inane." Mr. La Guardia realizes as well as anyone else who has thought about the problem that the way to abolish inflation is not haphazardly to reduce prices 10 per cent in various spots around the country. He thinks these elementary and amateurish attempts to spare the consumer do not begin to affect the economy materially.

Crisis Is Coming

We do not disagree with the excitable former mayor of New York, but we would not discount altogether such indications of a movement as the Newburyport Plan: it shows very clearly that a crisis is approaching. Something else is going to happen to the business world. It proves to a certain extent that the consumers have succeeded in their resistance and it is only natural that the roll-back should begin in the retail stores. The concerted pressure of the men and women who deal with the public and thus know their opinions as well as Gallup Poll examiners, if not better, will force wholesalers and finally producers to lower their prices. We expect this will not happen next week and maybe not even next month, necessarily: the time will depend upon you and the thousands like you who refuse to relent in your protests of unreasonable costs.

Even though the inflation peak may not have passed, you will continue to find news stories everywhere concerning deductions in prices made by industry. We know this because we have seen public relations counsel bulletins sent to business men which comment on the present state of public opinion. Baldwin and Mermey note that the financial statements for 1946 which have been appearing in the newspapers during the last few months have rather made the man in the street question the necessity for recordbreaking profits. John Doe knows that for the year just past, he has gained nothing but a revised budget in an attempt to make his pay check cover the rising cost of living since the removal of OPA controls.

Prices and Publicity

The public relations counsel explains that price cuts should "be made the big news of 1947"—every price reduction released as a news item and spread among the employees as well as the general public.

Examples of following this advice can be seen in the newspapers where the words "price cuts" make the front-page headlines nearly every day; and a telegram received here at the International Office from the General Cable Corporation informs us of reductions being made in building wires and cables, weatherproof and bare copper wires and magnet wires, reductions ranging from 6 to 12 per cent.

But also in the headlines are items not so encouraging: General Motors is raising its prices on an average of 7 per cent; Earl Bunting, president of the NAM, has explained how any increase in wages is bound

What Will 10%

Cuts Do to COSTS?

Housewife will find 10 percent cuts greatly in excess of prices a year ago. Piece-meal action

to increase prices—considerably, and that profits really are not unprecedented this year—they were higher in 1929 and 1941. The big business associations are not behind the movement for price cuts. They would rather wait and be forced by ugly circumstances.

It is generally conceded that building costs have reached their peak and will probably be among the first industrial prices to be reduced. This is beginning already in the lumber industry, millwork, and as we have mentioned, electrical equipment. In spite of the housing shortage, building has been very much more curtailed than was anticipated by the Commerce Department, contractors and building supply persons.

Recession Psychology

In all business, recession psychology is setting in. Directors are telling their stockholders that they are going to be in for real competition, everyone is worrying about inventories and all are trying to keep them at a minimum, so that significant losses will not occur if there is a sudden price decline, and funds are being set aside to offset such an occurrence.

One of the most progressive proposals we have seen was made by Mr. Samuel Slotkin, chairman of the board and president of Hygrade Food Products Corporation. He has suggested that the president or some properly delegated government official call an industry-wide conference of growers, processors and distributors to establish floors and ceilings on food products "which would allow for minor fluctuations but would eliminate unchecked soaring and sinking." This sounds like OPA, as a matter of fact, Mr. Slotkin was a heretic among the big businessmen a year ago before the Senate Banking and Finance Committee: he advocated continued government price controls to prevent inflation.

Voluntary Price Reductions

President Truman has stated that he advocates voluntary price reductions and unless the impasse becomes more acute than it is today, he will probably be content with having expressed his convictions in his address before the Associated Press directors' meeting in New York City.

A price cut of 10 per cent, offhand, sounds heartening and we thought that it would be interesting to see what it would do to the wholesale spot market prices of which we have a record for the last year. Below is a chart showing figures issued by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. They show the primary market prices on 28 commodities for June 1, 1946, April 25, 1947, and what a 10 per cent price reduction would mean. In terms of mid 1946 prices, the 10 per cent reduction is rather disappointing. (Continued on page 248)



WHAT GOES UP, MUST COME DOWN!

IBEW-CBS Technical SCHOOL Bears Fruit

SEVENTY-FOUR members of the New York staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, all IBEW members, now carry diplomas from New York University, signifying their successful completion of a special television technical course conducted by the university at CBS headquarters.

The "commencement" was held in Studio 21 at the CBS Studio Building, 49 East 52 Street, New York City. Among those present at the ceremonies were J. Scott Milne, International vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Arnold King, president of Local 1212 of the IBEW; Dean Paul A. McGhee, of New York University's Division of General Education; Professor Mario Giannini, director of the evening division of the N. Y. U. College of Engineering; Frank Stanton, CBS president, and Frank K. White, CBS vice president and treasurer.

The television course, which started in February, 1945, and was completed last month, was sponsored jointly by CBS and the IBEW. The cost was borne by the Columbia Broadcasting System. James M. Seward, CBS director of operations; Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, director of CBS engineering research and development, and Robert Serrell, of Dr. Goldmark's department, represented CBS in the group which planned the syllabus.

Vice President Milne Speaks

Mr. Milne said, in part:

"Our Brotherhood has been interested ever since its inception in the education of its members. The constitution created in Seventy-four graduates in television science on Columbia. Milne speaks

1891 stated definitely in four entries that craft education was the goal. Even though this constitution was written more than a half century ago, before television or radio had ever been thought of, it indicates that our membership was far-seeing and was fully qualified to handle all phases of the electrical industry. Our policy is to give every assistance to each and every educational program beneficial to our membership. We are indeed happy to be a part of the Columbia Broadcasting System and to cooperate with Columbia and New York University in sponsoring and continuing over a two-year period such an important educational enterprise as this.

How It Came About

"In addition to education from the standpoint of trade education, we are interested
as an international union in education leading to the elimination of disputes within
our organization and with other labor organizations. I remind you that we are
leading the field in proposing certain definite rules and regulations with reference to
the arbitration of disputes between unions.
Our members are growing in their ability
to recognize that work which rightfully belongs to the IBEW, and are growing, too,
in their ability to submit questions and
jurisdiction to arbitration."

Another speaker on the program, Mr. Seward, reviewed the history of the school: "Bob Serrell, Mason Escher and I began to discuss a course nearly three years ago

which would enable our New York technical people to operate television equipment as proficiently as they had been handling our standard band broadcasts. We had many discussions as to whether the course should be confined to knob-twisting and buttonpushing or whether the principal need was instruction in theory. We sent out questionnaires to determine such things as how many of our people needed a review in mathematics and what were the most convenient hours for classes; and we discussed our problem with representatives of several engineering schools. Mr. M. H. Hedges of the International Office of IBEW attended a couple of our meetings and later on we had a visit from Mr. H. W. Maher who had headed IBEW's Marquette University

"We quickly decided that NYU's College of Engineering was best able to help us. Dean McGhee and Professor Giannini, who are with us here today, had not only a practical understanding of our problem and experience in meeting it, but also a genuine desire to work with IBEW and CBS in a course of this kind. Our association with them and their staff has been pleasant and rewarding from the start. Shortly after we got under way, Arnold King, a long-time member of the CBS family, became president of the New York broadcast local of IBEW, and he and the committee which he appointed took an active part in the supervision of the course from that time forward. Mr. King and the members of the committee: Bert Littlefield, Bill Gage and Vernon Fox, are here on the platform with us to-

The Curriculum

"I think I should explain for the benefit of those who did not take the course that we started in February, 1945 with 28 weeks of mathematical review, with Dr. Irving F. Ritter as our instructor. Next came 20 weeks of vacuum tube and communications network theory with Mr. Warren Hottle. Then came 23 weeks of television theory and practice with Assistant Professor George Anner. The final six weeks of the course consisted of a live color demonstration and talks on different phases of New York television operations by Phil Goetz, Andrew Mercier, Orville Sather, Bernard Erde, G. R. Ting-ley and J. T. Wilner, all members of the CBS staff. Aside from inspection visits to the television studios and transmitter, classes were held in our premises at 485 Madison Avenue."

The CBS men getting diplomas:

ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND DE-VELOPMENT — Alfred Ashus, Thomas Broderick, Robert Brown, Charles Chatterton, John Davenport, Clarence Davis, Ralph Denu, Abraham A. Goldberg, Milton J. Haas, Samuel Levin, Bertram Littlefield, Carl Paulson, Howard Porter, Charles Rehnke, Raymond Wood.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS—Robert L.
Abernathy, Robert J. Andraud, Frank Belcastro, Sanford Bell, Charles L. Bergin,
Harold V. Bridges, Henry Cooper, Joseph
F. Deppe, John Erhard, Edmund Foschi,
Rulof H. Fowler, Charles Giriat, Otto Grabow, Arthur P. Gryna, Paul G. Hale, Edward C. Harley, Gustav F. Hengel, J. O.
Isom, Sydney V. Jones, August Joseponis,
Allyn Kalbfleisch, Willard J. Kirchhoff, J.
(Continued on page 244)



VICE PRESIDENT MILNE ADDRESSING THE CLASS.

CBS Pho

So You've Been Elected! Here's the KNOW-HOW

T'S JUNE-the traditional month of summer and vacations, but what is far more important to Journal readers-the month for many IBEW elections. A lot of new officers will take over this month. It's up to the new staff to live up to the trust that their Brother members have invested in them and thereby see to it that IBEW business is executed properly, that union meetings are conducted in speedy, dignified fashion and according to the will of the majority. And there, Brothers, is where parliamentary law comes in. Many of you officers have said from time to time "How can we make our meetings more interesting?" "How can we get the members to attend?" There are a number of answers to these vital questions but one of them we feel sure is by having the meetings conducted in orderly, efficient and expedient fashion-giving everyone a fair chance to be heard and seeing that the will of the majority is carried out on all occasions. And the very best way, and in fact the only sure way to accomplish this aim, is by strict adherence to parliamentary

What Is This Thing?

What is parliamentary law? The Encyclopaedia Britannica states: "Parliamentary law, as the term is ordinarily used in the United States, embodies the generally accepted rules, precedents, and practices commonly employed in the government of deliberative assemblies. Its function is to maintain decorum, ascertain the will of the majority, preserve the rights of the minority and facilitate the orderly and harmonious transaction of the business of the assembly."

Parliamentary law probably came into being in a primitive form hundreds of years ago, when our ancestors, dressed in bear skins, and carrying clubs or perhaps bows and arrows, met in some forest to discuss matters which concerned them as a people and discovered then and there that if everyone talked at once and they had no rules and regulations to go by, they could "get nowhere fast!"



How's your Parliamentary Law? Here's a nutshell analysis

From Whence Did It Come?

The common rules of parliamentary procedure which we accept today have come to us as a result of the experience of English-speaking deliberative bodies for perhaps the last 500 years, and indeed even the name of such procedure had its origin in the early British parliament. Our system of parliamentary law was handed down to us from the early years of our history-Thomas Jefferson, while he presided over the Senate, wrote the first American manual of parliamentary law, which manual with certain changes is in use today. However, we as a people, have not the same regard for customs and precedents which the English people have and as a result we are always ready for such changes and innovations as we think are improvements. Thus our American Congress has a present legislative system



quite different from England's and in general the modern system of parliamentary law as it is employed by our clubs, fraternal organizations, local unions, etc., is in many respects quite different from the procedure followed by both the British Parliament and our United States Congress. A simpler system of practice and procedure has been adapted to the use of our assemblies generally.

It Is For Democracy

There is a very unfortunate attitude that has arisen among some of our people regarding parliamentary law and that is that it is intended to curb individual expression. This is in complete opposition to its purpose -it is intended always to help. There is no place for parliamentary law in an autocracy. It could only function where men meet on an equal basis and it has few simple and unchanging principles, namely;

- (1) Justice for all
- (2) Courtesy to all
- (3) One thing at a time
- (4) One person talking at a time



- (5) The rule of the majority
- (6) The rights of the minority

Let us now consider briefly, the main points of parliamentary procedure as it should be employed in our union meetings and which you as good officers and you as good members, will try to put into practice for better, more efficient meetings.

Here is an accepted Order of Business for a meeting:

- I. Call to order
- II. Roll call
- III. Reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting
- IV. Reports of officers
- V. Reports of standing committees
- VI. Reports of special committees VII. Unfinished business
- VIII. New business
 - IX. Adjournment

Here are a few pointers to remember regarding this order of business. In the quest of saving time, minutes and all routine reports are accepted by general consent. Regular votes are not taken on their acceptance unless there is a difference of opinion.

Minutes should be statements of facts with every detail given the same catalogue importance-and no coloring by the secretary's opinion. On the other hand, reports should emphasize the outstanding, and subordinate the minor events.

Help to keep the meeting from dragging. Be prompt in seconding motions. You do not have to vote for a motion just because you have seconded it. You can vote against your own motion but you should not speak against it.

Unfinished business includes business postponed for any reason from previous meetings, tabled motions (but only if the motion is made to take them from the table), special and general orders established at an earlier meeting for the current meeting. All unfinished business is disposed of before a meeting takes up new business.

Under new business, is included all motions and resolutions coming before the organization for the first time and any questions or problems which the president may offer for discussion.

The Main Motion

All business is introduced by means of motions. About four-fifths of the business of ordinary organizations is confined to main motions-therefore it is most important that we be thoroughly familiar with this subject.

A motion that presents a new question to the assembly is called a main motion and

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Rational BACKGROUND of Labor-Management Disputes

By WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Former Chairman, War Labor Board

A QUESTION asked in different words on every hand may be boiled down to this: When there is a dispute between labor and management, what are the rights of the innocent bystander—the public?

We agree that there are rights we all want to protect. A difficulty that besets the protection of them is implicit in a warning from Sir Frederick Leggett of the British Ministry of Labor. Leggett warns against "exposing the impotence of democratic government." The question cannot be dismissed, to be sure, with that cryptic warning; but there is deep meaning in it. There is a limit on the available protection of the rights of the innocent bystander in a democracy.

To Abolish Labor Disputes

First let us ask, what are the available methods of minimizing labor disputes? Everybody would be pleased, no doubt, if we could pull out of a hat acceptable methods that would terminate, get rid of, abolish labor disputes. Yet none of us would advocate the prohibition of strikes and lockouts. What all of us agree is that the strike or lockout should only be used as a last resort—that is what our problem is.

And the over-all setting, in which to consider the problem, is this. Unless I am vastly mistaken, we stand on the threshold of a new era in human affairs. The doors are swinging open. The noises we hear are in part the creaking of the new hinges, and in part the clatter that goes with the washing of the dishes from the preceding era. We should not be unduly alarmed by these noises. Provided one thing doesn't happen, the noises do not matter too much. It is possible that a strong wind could blow the doors shut. That would matter. To make sure that doesn't happen, all of us need to press forward over the doorstep; we have to force the doors wide open with vigor and unity and at once. This is not idle rhetoric. The minor problems will fall into line as minor problems, if we can solve this major

Abundance and Progress

The characteristics of the new era, as we look through the doors, are seen to be: (1) material ahundance, and (2) progress in human relations. I say these "are seen to be" because, first, they are discernible as possibilities and, second, they are inevitable constituents of the future—unless the doors are blown shut and there is no future.

As we look forward, we can see ahead of us an advance in the sciences of human relations comparable to the advances in the physical sciences in the past era. There are signs that this could be. Industry is awake today to the importance to it of human relations as a tool of production, and labor is also awake to the importance to labor of making the tools of production better.

Lawyer, publicist and philosopher throws sharp light on controversial questions

But to force those doors to stay open, so that we get through them into the new era, takes organization. And it takes more than that; techniques, tools, the determination to proceed at once with the problems immediately ahead. It takes all these, and they are all important. But to know where we are going and what our ultimate objective is takes more than the organization and the know-how that we are naturally good at. It takes also a philosophy.

We Need a Philosophy

To indicate in what sense we need a philosophy, and also to underscore the urgency of the present moment, a sort of fable, drawn from the past, may help. It goes back 2,000 years to the plains of Greece, when Socrates and the others were urging Timaeus to put forward his views as to the gods and the generation of the universe. After considerable persuasion, Timaeus agreed, remarking, however, that "I who speak and you my judges are only human," and we ought not to expect too much but "accept the likely story and look for nothing further." With that modest introduction he proceeds toward a profound assertion; that creation is the product of persuasion.

I fear that the true inwardness of these often-repeated words has not always been understood. They have an abiding meaning. According to Timaeus, the universe was not the work of a divine dictator; for him, there was an original creator who was good and who created gods and men and the possibility of all else; with the desire that all things should come as near as possible to being like himself; and the creation of this cosmos out of chaos was a mixed result of reason and necessity, when reason persuaded random force to order the greater part of things for good.

Ancient Discourse

In the first part of his discourse, Timaeus dealt with the maker's desire that all things should be as like himself, that is to say, as good as possible. But then he comes to the point where rational design is in plain contrast with factors that are "incapable of any plan or intelligence for any purpose." So to deal with these irrational factors, Timaeus needs a new start; and it is there, with his delicious combination of intellect and humor, with his almost infinite perspective, that Plato makes his characters tell this fable. In the very beginning the generation of the universe was a mixed result of the combination of necessity and reason. Reason overruled necessity (that word to the Greeks meant random force, chance, uncontrolled disorder) by persuading her to



WILLIAM H. DAVIS

guide the greater part of things for good; leaving, it may be noted, the minor part in aimless disorder. Then, in Plato's cosmology, the demi-gods were created, endowed with reason and with their own power of creation. It was left to the demi-gods to create mankind. By this time the supply of reason had been substantially diminished; nevertheless the demi-gods did create mankind, insufficiently endowed with reason, perhaps, but sharing in the primordial passion for creation.

Man's Task

So there was man, with the greater part of things ordered for good before he came on the scene, and a lesser part of intractable things left for him to persuade into order. It was his hard task to learn that for him, too, as for the first creator, creation is the product of persuasion; that it cannot be effected by a resort to force.

A good illustration of the cosmos—indeed a microcosmos—is the atom. The arrangement of energy in the atom is a perfect example of Plato's major part that was ordered for good at the original creation. Now we come to a time when mankind has learned to break down the atom; to turn its restrained and ordered energy into random force to throw the major part into disorder.

This is an event worthy of attention in heaven. It is something with which the creator is concerned. One may imagine—depending upon whether he is an optimist or a pessimist—either one of two dramatic scenes.

View of the Pessimist

The pessimist might see it thus: The creator sends for the archangel Michael and he says, "Mike, our attention has again been directed to these mannequins of yours on that speck of cinder that you call the earth, and we observe that they are at each other's throats again. I thought pretty well of the scheme that you prepared and we approved, but it hasn't worked and we are sick of it. It's all right with us if the thing

comes to an end. We will now give to mankind the power to disorder the major part, and let them swim or sink, I don't care which."

View of the Optimist

The optimist would see it differently. He might report the celestial interview like this: "Michael, we have been giving some attention to these mannequins of yours. We decided to put them to a test, to find out if they've reached maturity. We let it come about that they are lulled into a sense of false security while there was built up on earth the power of denial, the philosophy of negation, the doctrine of force, both intellectually and materially, to the highest levels of abomination. Then we woke them up. And they did come through. They stood at Armageddon and battled for the Lord, and they won. So now we feel they are worthy to be entrusted with the true powers of creation. We now propose to give them the power to control the major part, in the hope and anticipation that on the whole they will use it creatively, for good."

We Must Choose

Either way you choose to take that fable, the fact of the immediate urgency stands out. We stand at the parting of the ways. The era ahead is going to determine whether we complete the orderly creation or return to chaos.

And right here in America, in industry, strangely enough, is the spot where the test is going to be made. Everything depends on the direction in which we stick our toe out. It has been said again and again, by those who have access to the best information, that American production is the most important single factor in the peace and wellbeing of the world today. There is no doubt about it. But "sticking our toe out" is only a beginning. To do the whole thing is, indeed, a long-time job. To bring order into the residual minor part of the universe by rational persuasion, calls for patience. And the processes of creation are exhausting.

Man Must Put In Order

Now to come back to Greece—whether one accepts this platonic philosophy or not—the immediate fact is that in our industrial economy we are dealing with a man-made thing, and the only way in which the particular minor part of creation can be put into order is by its creator, man. What technique have we to work with in this country? What does it mean to say, with Sir Frederick Leggett, that you "must not expose the impotence of democratic government."

We have in our democracy a definable technique. It may be compared to a three-legged milking stool. First, recognition of the importance of the individual as such—the respect for the individual soul. Second, recognition and acceptance of the fact that the values of truth are the greatest values of life, and that when the truth is captured it should be devoted to the general welfare. And the third leg of the democratic milking stool, is the value of persuasion against the worthlessness of force. It is these three legs that, useful as they are, have their limitations among free men.

I have spoken of a particular philosophy, and consistent with that philosophy is the three-legged democratic technique. What other techniques are there? Are we going on with our own technique, or are we going to substitute for it another, whether it is the Russian or the British? We certainly share with the British belief in the principles expressed in the first 10 amendments to our Constitution, the Bill of Rights. Russia does not, perhaps, yet share that belief. But, beyond the principles of the Bill of Rights, we part company even with England. We are still in the good old tradition of individual enterprise. We have, perhaps, one more chance, and only one, within that tradition, for fresh creation.

What are the tools? First, collective bargaining, the only tool of persuasion, the only creative way we can tackle this job. Second, research, finding out the facts. Great improvement could be made in that field on both sides. Those are our tools, and we had better brush them up and get them in the best working order now.

Government's Role

What is the immediate objective? First, in human relations. That is where we come very close to the question of the rights of the bystander, the public, during labor disputes, and also to the question of government intervention. The government should, in logic, never come in except when it is necessary to protect the rights of the public; it should supply the Queensbury rules but not participate in the bargaining. Government, at the top, cannot do anything creative until there has been built up from the bottom a structure of agreement that reaches to the top. Government cannot act effectively without that structure of agreement any more than a policeman sitting on a spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral could arrest a sneak thief on the sidewalk of Fifth Avenue below him.

Peace in Industry

A first and very practical step toward our common objective—peace in industry—is, however, indicated in the Report of the

President's Labor-Management Conference of November, 1945. The parties at the conference were quite right in not putting limitations on the right to strike or lockout, except by mutual agreement; but they did propose that every labor contract should contain a grievance machinery clause, which they outlined in some detail, leading up, without any strike or lockout, to a final determination of any dispute arising between the parties during the term of the contract. The importance of that recommendation can hardly be over-emphasized at this critical moment. Why? Because what everyone wants is security in these relationships. They need assurance that when a thing has been agreed upon it will be done. They cannot have that unless there is some established way toward final disposition of any dispute that arises under the contract. When there is adequate grievance machinery in the contract, labor leaders have a backstop to work against. They can then say, "All right, John, that is covered by the contract; we will take it up under the grievance machinery, and go ahead to the arbitrator if necessary, and you will get your rights." As both sides work toward that end, the stabilizing values of the agreement come to be realized more and more, and as these values are realized more and more, the tendency is to extend, more and more, the scope of the contract; because both sides are looking for security. There results a gradual widening of the scope of the labor contract, and as that occurs the parties approach gradually to those frightening problems of what is the management's business and what is the union's business, and the basic problem of wageprice relation. And, as those fearful problems are approached that way, through a region of understanding and stabilitythen these dreads and horrors will be seen in their true light. It is only the unknown that terrifies.

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ATOMIC DEVASTATION IN JAPAN

History of One Striking PATENT CASE

By WILLIAM TSCHUDY, I. O. Member

We publish this article because many Electrical Workers are inventors, or expect to be inventors.

THE article on cartels appearing in the January number, 1947, of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS also touches briefly the patent question:

Does the inventor with moderate means actually have this protection? The answer is an emphatic. "No."

is an emphatic, "No."

In May, 1937, I testified before the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, in regard to my infringement case against a corporation, involving my basic mercury arc rectifier patent, method for controlling the efficiency of mercury rectifiers and also my structure patent entitled vapor rectifier adapted to make use of my method patent. Both patents were willfully infringed. The method patent was a patentable invention as evidenced by English, French, German, Swiss and American patents. I testified: "Foreign patents have been issued to me on this same art."

Basic Claims

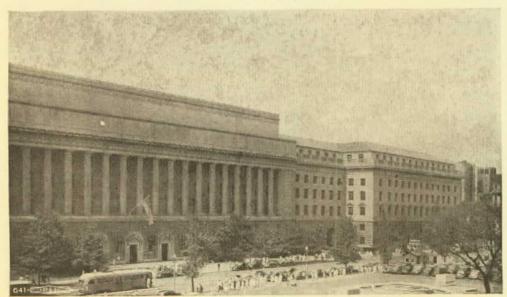
Basic claims were allowed by the examiners-in-chief of the U. S. Patent Office. My counsel testified: "These claims were passed upon by the examiner-in-chief on appeal to the Patent Office." The method patent is based on a discovery made in 1912, namely, that the voltage drop in the arc or arc loss of a mercury arc rectifier is not negligible and is not constant but varies materially with the load and is, therefore, greatly dependent upon the vapor pressure or temperature and the degree of vacuum inside the container or tank and which was witnessed and verified by scientists of reputation. This brought me to the realization that a condensing cham-

Inventor believes it is difficult for small independent to buck organized corporations

ber as used at that time does not regulate the pressure but acts only as a safety device and that, therefore, a large capacity rectifier must have an exact vacuum and density (temperature) regulation for most efficient operation, a method which is universally used. I testified: "These researches led to the invention: Method for controlling the efficiency in mercury rectifiers, German Patent No. 255,547, application dated April 23, 1912." Under control of the efficiency of mercury are rectifiers is meant the regulation of the loss in the arc, generally termed arc loss, by selecting a particular vapor pressure on which to operate by means of a vacuum and temperature control. This was contrary to the findings by Cooper Hewitt, the inventor of the glass mercury arc rectifier (small capacity), his co-workers, Steinmetz and his co-workers and all other authorities here and abroad.

In the Circuit Court

Since the District Court held that there was no infringement, although the evidence conclusively showed that there was infringement beyond a doubt, the case was brought before the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. Although an article in question taught just the opposite of what is disclosed in the infringed method patent and clearly brought out at the trial and in our briefs, yet the Circuit Court of Appeals erroneously claimed it to be an anticipation and thereby saved itself the trouble of considering the infringement question.



Commerce Department Photo

Although the reader, no doubt, is familiar with the characteristics of the mercury arc lamp and the glass mercury arc rectifier, I will quote the following from my testimony in Court, as also brought out in our briefs.

Court Testimony

"The status of the engineering science before the writer entered the field in 1909 was as follows: At that time no large mercury are rectifier was on the market here and abroad. However, the glass rectifier, small capacity rectifier, as invented by Cooper Hewitt, was on the market, Cooper Hewitt first introduced a commercial direct current mercury lamp, and investiga-tions conducted by A. P. Wills, Physical Review, 1904, led Cooper Hewitt to the clear recognition that the secret of the successful mercury lamp was that he must prevent the vapor pressure from reaching an excessive amount, since it was found that in such an event poor operation or even destruction of the apparatus resulted. It is, therefore, Cooper Hewitt's merit to have found a practical means to eliminate this defect by using a properly rated condensing chamber, which means that for a lamp operating at constant voltage and a certain current, he provided sufficient cooling surface to extract the necessary heat in order to keep the vapor pressure down to the point where the lamp operated. No question, Cooper Hewitt and his co-workers fully succeeded in this endeavor. Later Cooper Hewitt introduced this same idea in his glass rectifier by using a properly rated condensing chamber with sufficient cooling surface so that for a maximum current or load, sufficient heat could be extracted to prevent the vapor pressure from reaching such an amount where operation was endangered and to keep the apparatus in working condition.

"The Cooper Hewitt glass rectifier was limited as to capacity and current. It was, therefore, the goal of various large manufacturers in this country and abroad to create a large capacity rectifier to be used in large power plants, to convert alternating current into direct current on a large scale. In order to do that, metal tanks had to be used instead of glass bulbs, and special anode constructions had to be provided as well as special seals to make the tank 'air tight,' where parts of the tank were joined and fastened together. Since the evacuated rectifier tank is, so to say, surrounded by a large gas reservoir, consisting of the atmosphere exerting a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch, or 760 millimeters mercury column, air will penetrate into the tank at a rate which depends upon the effectiveness of the seals, thereby lowering the vacuum. There is no such thing as an airtight tank, in the strict sense of the word, as there is always air leaking into the tank.

"Some firms started as early as 1907 in this work, as for instance the Westinghouse and the General Electric Company, but had no commercial large-capacity rectifier until about 1926. The failure of the earlier designs may be attributed to the fact that they ignored, until about 1925, that due to the fact that large power was being converted, the control of the arc or vacuum became of great importance, and that an efficient, large capacity rectifier could not be produced unless an exact control of the vapor pressure was being used. It is on record that

(Continued on page 245)



GORDON R. CLAPP Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority

Labor relations at TVA are well known. Here Mr. Clapp describes farmer relations, and the procedures used to get them. Part of a recent address.

HE Tennessee Valley Authority was created in 1933 by the Congress and the President as a Government-owned corporation to do something about the idle and wasting resources of the Tennessee Valley. Congressional action was preceded by many years of debate and public discussion about the development of navigation and the conflict between private and public interest in hydro-electric power sites on the nation's rivers. These questions attracted great public interest long before the first World War. During World War I the nation needed nitrogen for munitions to take the place of imported nitrates cut off by the war. The production of synthetic nitrogen required cheap electricity. To supply the electric energy the United States Government started to build Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River where it flows through the Muscle Shoals. Huge nitrate plants were built nearby-also by the Government-but the war ended before the plants could be put into production. The contest for control of these idle wartime plants became a postwar political problem of national importance.

Private Business Interested

Private interests offered to acquire the nitrate plants and Wilson Dam for a small fraction of their cost. During the 1920's Congress, through the persistent and able leadership of Senator George Norris of Nebraska and others, twice voted to devote these national wartime assets to a public purpose, but both times the enactments were vetoed. It was out of this long and vigorous debate that the TVA was created and the Muscle Shoals plants and Wilson Dam became the physical nucleus of the present development of the whole Tennessee Valley.

In the context of our discussion about the responsibility of management in modern times, the TVA as a whole is an example of management's role in the formation of public policy. The TVA, as created by Congress, was to try a new approach to the conserva-

TUA PUBLIC LEADERSHIP

with Private Management

By GORDON R. CLAPP, TVA Chairman

Speaking at Swarthmore College, TVA head describes democratic procedures. All valley cooperates

tion and development of natural resources. Almost without exception none of the functions assigned to the TVA was new to agencies of the Federal Government. The approach was new: Congress selected a ringle region within the country; a Government corporation was located there and authorized to provide technical assistance, to work with the people of the valley in achieving full development of all of the assets of the whole region. For the first time in our history the resources of a whole region were viewed, not in unrelated pieces, but as a whole: A mosaic of problems and opportunities.

The TVA is a Federal agency but it lives and operates in the Tennessee Valley. This region-the 40,000 square mile drainage area of the Tennessee River and its tributaries and the larger area reached by its high voltage power lines-includes parts of seven states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Heavy rainfall, temperate climate, a wide range of topography and soil conditions, combine to make the region an area of choice between lost opportunity or great development. Few regions of the country illustrate more dramatically the challenge of abundant but idle resources to the managerial abilities of the people.

TVA was instructed by Congress to develop the entire Tennessee River System to control floods and to create a year-round 9foot navigation channel. This channel, now completed, extends 650 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee River becomes part of the 6,000-mile inland waterway system which links together the South and the whole Mississippi Valley and its navigable tributaries. Flood control and navigation objectives were accomplished in less than thirteen years by the construction of sixteen huge multiple-purpose dams, which, together with ten additional dams, have brought a turbulent and once destructive river under control for human use and

Authorization for TVA

TVA was authorized to produce and sell electricity, incidental to its river development program. In the area of 80,000 square miles now served by the TVA, power production and sales have increased, since 1933, from less than 2 billion to 14 billion kwh per year. This supply of new energy is sold to 700,000 retail consumers through 138 municipal and rural electric cooperatives who buy power at wholesale from the TVA.

The TVA corporation was authorized in other ways to aid the people of the Valley in developing their natural resources. To navigation, flood control, and electric power were added other assignments including the problems of soil fertility and forests and research to develop new processes for new industries suited to the resources of the region.

Along with dams and the chemical plants, inherited from the first World War, there has emerged in these fourteen years a full outline of a regional development program which many institutions and countless individuals have helped to define and establish.

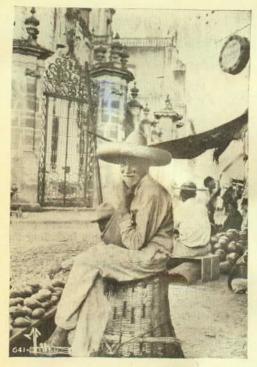
Managerial Responsibility

The combination of functions assigned to the TVA by the Congress and the President created a managerial responsibility unprecedented in character in the history of private or governmental policy. The objectives Congress had in mind in bringing several traditional functions of the Federal Government together into a single regional agency were defined broadly: Resource development for "the general welfare of the people of said basin" is the language of the law. Some of the objectives were stated specifically: for example, TVA was instructed to create a 9-foot channel from Knoxville to Paducah; it was authorized and directed to produce and sell power not just to those who would pay the highest price but preferably to domestic and rural consumers at the lowest possible cost to achieve the widest possible use.

The managerial methods by which these broad and specific objectives were to be achieved were left to the TVA, subject to a strict accountability to Congress and the President for results. Management likes to devise its own methods-that is the source of its pride of craftsmanship. But the TVA Act established a special and more difficult challenge to management. By repeated reference TVA's charter authorized and emphasized the idea of decentralization. By this I mean that TVA was admonished to cooperate with existing agencies to get others-state and local agencies, organizations of farmers and workers, businessmen, and private citizens-to do that part of the regional assignment which they were best equipped by interest, will, and competence to perform.

Here was a severe test of modern management. The men and women of TVA—the engineers, skilled workers, clerks, stenographers, scientists and managers—sensed from the start that they were a part of a trial of new public policy. They soon realized that they were in a venture that might influence future public policies affecting the nation's natural resources.

(Continued on page 245)



Difference in looks, customs and culture do not mean lower values.

HO HIQUITA BANANA," "Managua Nicaragua," the "rainy nights in Rio," and the "awful lotta coffee in Brazil" are reawakening our interest in our neighbors to the south, whom we have overlooked to some degree since the days of hemisphere defense and wartime unity. Our hit tunes are not helping to dispel the stereotype of South America as a vacation land, and home of revolutions, gauchos and romantic cabelleros, although these are undoubtedly goodwill factors. The fact remains that there has not been a conscious continuance of our prewar efforts at inter-American cooperation, and unless we manifest our enthusiasm for closer and more varied relations we may lose the meaningful ties of the good neighbor policy.

Pan-American Week, April 14 to April 20, commemorated the first International Conference of American States meeting in Washington in 1890. The observances expressed a recognition of our common bonds and hopes for greater cooperation among western hemisphere nations, not merely in terms of buying and selling, but also in interchange of ideas, cultures, and economic planning. Labor has a real stake in inter-American, as in all international, programs, for with the knowledge that the economies of all nations are interdependent, there is a challenge in promoting world-wide action for higher standards of living everywhere.

All Labor Has Same Goal

The fundamental solidarity of labor groups all over the world which are striving to obtain secure living and working conditions in which they can best contribute to society, is the base on which Pan-American labor relations most naturally are built. A brief idea of the industrial, social and historical background of South and Central America's workers should help clarify the specific areas in which there is common ground despite great differences in economic development and social institutions.

Retarded by geographical isolation, con-

Unions Record PROGRESS In South America

Building trades and utilities are first in organization. Modern methods adopted

quest, and exploitation, most of the Latin American nations have had a very limited industrial growth, and have developed their rich mineral and agricultural resources for the advantage of foreign industry. World War I and the depression of the 30's stimulated activity however, for foreign markets were cut off and imports limited, encouraging the growth of domestic industry to utilize the excess of raw materials and demand for manufactured goods. Argentina leads South American production, mainly in textiles, meat and food processing; Uruguay, though a tiny nation, is also a great manufacturing country, mainly due to government support and operation of new business, while Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Cuba also are developing industrially.

We Must Not Generalize

Generalizations about South America are a cause for some antagonism, for there are 20 separate republics with different economic, social and political characteristics. However, due to their fairly common background and the predominantly agricultural working class, large-scale labor organization had been rare. Instead, the individual governments became aware of the advantages in increased purchasing power, national health, literacy and productivity that improved working conditions and decent wages might provide. For the most part, in South America, the gains which United States workers made through collective action, later reinforced by law, have sprung directly from government action. Employers, many representing foreign capital, feared a strong labor movement and provided more satisfactory conditions to ward off mass activity. All 20 nations have some form of government labor legislation-11 countries provide social insurance, minimum wages, maximum hours, and paid vacations, and the rest have laws concerning at least one of these. We cannot fail to say, however, that existence of legislation alone is meaningless in many cases, for enforcement is weak, and standards loose enough for farbelow adequate conditions. Laws have proved most useful where a strong labor movement backed them up.

Some Countries Advance

Individual nations have made strides, mainly through liberal government policies, in providing better working conditions. Uruguay was extremely advanced in this respect, and instituted an 8-hour day in commerce as early as 1915, followed by other equally progressive action. There is no strong labor movement in the country but some unaffiliated unions have been influential in political and economic activity. In Venezuela a compulsory profit-sharing law

requires distribution of 10 percent of an industry's annual net profits among its workers, the funds going in part into low cost housing and other community programs.

The syndicates in Brazil are quite strong, and increased participation in them is encouraged by the Labor Department. The right of association is guaranteed in Peru, and, as in most of Latin America, there is compulsory arbitration of unsettled disputes. In Argentina the Peron government has virtual totalitarian control over trade unions, according to recent American Federation of Labor visitors, contrary to the ideal of the Lima Conference in 1938 which pledged freedom of association and expression for workers to preserve the individual right to earn a decent living with dignity. Building workers are the most strongly organized industry in Argentina and Uruguay, and electric power plants and appliance manufacture are common in several of the coun-

Education Improves

Education and apprenticeship training for workers is rapidly increasing with the realization that production for the world market requires well-trained specialists, but child labor has caused low wage scales in many backward areas. The wide-spread poverty, disease, poor sanitation and illiteracy among the agricultural and mining groups are a product of the unstable, dependent economies of most of the nations, which produce for selling abroad rather than for improving their own conditions and those of their neighbors. This is due, in great part, to the small, wealthy class, and to outside influence. The great land holdings, particularly in Argentina, could support a much larger agricultural population comfortably, if broken up. With enlightened leadership to encourage cooperation a farm-labor movement to improve conditions might conceivably result. Chile is the only country which provides social insurance for agricultural and domestic workers as well as for industrial labor, and which recognizes that unless all its population has enough purchasing power to demand better goods, their domestic industries cannot succeed.

The dependence of unindustrialized countries on their foreign markets is the cause of great fluctuation in domestic economies, and internationally decreased demand and competitive practices affect every worker even indirectly involved in the industry. A vital part of Pan-American relations is the interchange of economic planning for free world trade in which the resources and productivity of the workers of all nations can be utilized. Unemployment is never limited to one area, and a high standard of living can be just as contagious, if study and cooperation by nations are carried on together. We have begun to learn that through crop diversification, encouragement of new manufacturing, use of surplus materials for other production, and increased buying power we (Continued on page 248)

Position of FOREMAN In American Industry

THE FOREMAN IN MANPOWER MANAGEMENT by Lillian M. Gilbreth and Alice Rice Cook.

ISS GILBRETH and Miss Cook state in their preface to "The Foreman in Manpower Management" that the book is addressed to the foreman. For several reasons we have quite a different impression: only one foreman in two hundred (or more) could be persuaded to read it, and if he did most of the things he would learn from it would be useless if he did not work for "Company C" which, as the authors explain, sees the foreman as a leader both influential in policy upward as well as effective in executing it downward. No, we think this is a book for top management, first and foremost because it is addressed to the person who is in direct contact with the agencies accomplishing production. People learn much more readily when they are not preached at, but rather listen in on someone else being told where to lay the chunk. If management understood the problems which this book discusses, and consequently had real sympathy for the foreman and worker who must resolve them, it could go a long way toward their elimination and make the situation of foreman and worker more often that of the men described in "Company C".

Book's Philosophy

The book's burden of argument stems from the authors' humanistic philosophy. Fortunately they do not try to sell humanism for its intrinsic value, but because "it has proved that such an approach is good business." Less able psychologists might have introduced such nebulous things as ideals which, as we all know, are useless for practical purposes since they can never be attained.

The authors have taken the fruits of psychological studies pointing out how man differs from other animals and they have treated the findings on the level of the relations of the foreman in a large, well-equipped factory with his workers. The result is a combination of Dale Carnegie, Fredrick Taylor, and a few of our public administration experts of the Bureau of the Budget. It is doubtless a valuable book but it is scarcely interesting. There is not one charming or whimsical sentence in it save for one or two suggestions which were so preposterous that they sent us into gales of laughter.

Assumptions

The arguments in the book are based on several assumptions, including the following: the company will insist on being absolutely fair in all respects to its workers; its officers are as interested in making their business one which is contributing in every way possible to a sound and healthy community as they are in making a million dollars; and the foreman is an unusually intelligent, ambitious and alert archangel who has not in any way fallen yet.

Two Purdue University faculty members seek to elevate job.
Wherein do they fail?

A completely positive approach to the role of the foreman in industry, assuming that the attitude of the employer is all it ought to be, has its merits: the statements of the authors may shock a few employers into an altered frame of mind; however, we believe that a more realistic approach treating with conditions ascertained from primary research might have resulted in something like a handbook which, if found on a foreman's desk, would be well thumbed from use. "The Foreman in Manpower Management" smacks more of class-room academics than it does of the noise and dirt of a factory

The most important subject which the book discusses is the matter of communications. The authors realize that difficulties between people are a result of no "meeting of the minds." Society operates superficially on the assumption that man is a reasonable creature, that as Aristotle said each wishes to abide by the truth, and would doubtless agree with it if he could discover it. From this fatuous doctrine we are led to the utter confusion of society—confusion which expresses itself as warfare among groups and individuals attempting to establish "truth." The warfare has been raging for centuries because man has never accepted absolutes

like truth and justice which they can apply to all situations with faith, hope and charity

Psychologists Rise to Aid

Now the psychologists have arisen in our midst to help us learn how to make man s seemingly more reasonable creature. They tell us that there are certain phrases to speak, attitudes to assume, and methods of dealing with men which will tear away the veils between their minds and facilitate cooperation. We will cease to see through a glass darkly. But, as we have pointed out, even the psychologists must begin with a few hypotheses, assume a regime controlled by ethics which recognize the rights of each person simply because he is a man. A proof that such an attitude is certainly uncommon can be seen in the following statement: "The induction of women sometimes offers problems. The first need on the part of the foreman is to realize that women are people, and can in most cases shoulder the same responsibilities as men." If Lillian Gilbreth and Alice Cook really spoke their minds they might go so far as to say women may some day even be able to write books-about and for men!

The Foreman's Job

Let us not seem to forget the foreman while we spin out our lazy summer morning reveries. The authors do not lose sight of him for a moment. They begin by saying that the job of the foreman is one of manpower control: production operations must be planned and the foreman through the organization of the work and workers accomplishes efficiently a two-fold operation—production and satisfaction for the worker coupled with his development.

A foreman's job is "over 50 per cent human relations," and "The Foreman in Manpower Management" attempts to treat with all the phases where human relations (Continued on page 246)



U. S. Department of Labor

Does NAM Follow Own God, Adam Smith?

HE National Association of Manufacturers has recently published a two-volume book called *The American Individual Enterprise System*. The purpose of the work is to describe, define and suggest what our economic system is and ought to be. By far the longest chapter is entitled "Employment Relations," taking up 174 pages in this 1100-page book.

We wondered how the philosophy of our industrial system had changed with regard to the important subject of labor relations since the laissez faire days of Adam Smith. In his Wealth of Nations, Smith first enunciated in English the main tenets of what has subsequently been termed "free enterprise." The economic principles commission of the NAM has seen fit to term their magnum opus The American Individual Enterprise System, doubtless recognizing that the freedom which became license has been somewhat curtailed, and that any ideals on which their economic principles presumably rest derive their inspiration from our great Western Christian emphasis on the individual.

In the titles of the two books one may first sense an outstanding difference in the natures of these works. The Wealth of Nations attempts to describe (with special reference to the British economy, since Smith was English) in what the wealth of all nations consists and how it should be fostered. His book is political and social in scope, as well as economic. The NAM publication has confined itself to business as it is practiced in this country although references are frequently made to English experience and practice.

Of the nature of Smith's masterpiece one of his editors says, "No person has ever pointed out with more exactness the effects of a mistaken commercial policy, the invariable reaction from a course of legislation which does not commend itself to the moral sense of a nation, and the mischievous consequences which ensue when a public law gives its sanction to private selfishness." Smith's campaign was against the mercantile system of colonial exploitation and uneconomic fostering of home industries through trade restrictions.

Labor's Bondage

In Smith's era (he wrote The Wealth of Nations just as the American Revolution was getting under way), labor unions were still prohibited by law and had been for centuries. He remarked on attempts of labor to organize, however, and spoke of informal and formal organization among employers.

The NAM writers say that they believe that workers should be allowed to organize—company unions—but the philosophy presented in their new book is as fundamentally opposed to our present-day concept of union organization as it is to socialism or communism. And since we have mentioned these "isms" it is pertinent to remark that the writers of the employee relations chapter

Smith, father of modern economics, would be a radical to National Manufacturers' Association

are characteristically fuzzy in their thinking on the four subjects of labor union philosophy, the propositions of economic planners and the theories of socialists and communists. A great many weak generalizations are made; for instance, in discussing the problem of full-employment, the NAM declares, "In short, centralized 'economic planning' by government would be substituted for competition, and economic freedom would be lost or put in the process of being lost."

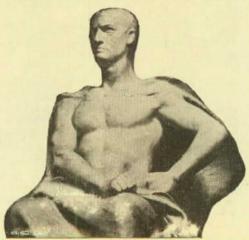
Anyone who knows anything at all about labor union theories in the United States would not unwittingly confuse political ideologies with the practices, for instance, of the A. F. of L. unions. No more would conscientious economists declare that any program to promote full employment and any plans formulated by exponents of economic planning must by the nature of their subject matter impose totalitarian and undemocratic methods on the general public.

"Some" Unemployment

With regard to the phenomena of unemployment which has occasioned the clamor for full-employment legislation, the NAM says.

"It should, moreover, be realized that while a large volume of unemployment is always bad at the time for the community or nation in which it occurs, and for the individuals directly involved, nevertheless, considering the long-run welfare of society as a whole, the existence of some unemployment has in the past century actually tended to make people think, plan, venture, move to new locations, and therefore as a result, to reduce unemployment, to provide new jobs, and promote progress and national welfare."

The stupidity of this reasoning is somewhat explained by Smith in his speaking of



Caesar rides again

years of scarcity when employment is slack:

"Masters of all sorts, therefore, frequently make better bargains with their servants in dear than in cheap years, and find them more humble and dependent in the former than in the latter. They naturally, therefore, commend the former as more favorable to industry."

The members of the NAM rant against the costs of labor being taken out of the area of competition and unlike Adam Smith they believe wages wherever possible should be paid for by the piece rather than by the hour. On this subject Smith says,

"The liberal reward of labor, as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labor are the encouragement of industry, which like every other human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives. . . . Where wages are high, accordingly, we shall always find the workman more active, diligent and expeditious, than where they are low; . . . some workmen, indeed, when they can earn in four days what will maintain them through the week, will be idle in the other three. This, however, is by no means the case with the great part. Workmen, on the contrary, when they are liberally paid by the piece are very apt to overwork themselves and to ruin their health and constitution in a few years. A carpenter in London, and in some other places, is not supposed to last in his utmost vigor above eight years. Something of the same kind happens in many other trades in which the workmen are paid by the piece, as they generally are in manufactures and even in country labor, wherever wages are higher than ordinary." To this he adds, "If masters would always listen to the dictates of reason and humanity, they have frequently occasion rather to moderate, than to animate the application of many of their workmen. It will be found, I believe, in every sort of trade that the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but in the course of the year, executes the greatest quantity of work."

Great Precaution

Adam Smith was, to say the least, a disillusioned man. He was not in any sense of the term "pro labor," although he spoke clearly of the abuses which it suffered. Neither was he pro management, as the following quotation will indicate. Here he characterizes the "merchants and master manufacturers"—the third group in society after the landlords and the laborers.

"The interest of the dealers, however, is always in some respect different from and even opposite to that of the public. To widen the market and to narrow the competition is always the interest of the dealers. . . . The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous but with the most suspicious attention. It comes from an order of men whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public and who accordingly have, upon many occasions, both deceived and oppressed it."

The NAM is of course anti-minimum wage, and greatly concerned to demolish the

(Continued on page 244)

Manufacturers Put on Grill By Member

By GORDON ANDERSON
L. U. No. 654

National Association of Manufacturers. Dear Sirs:

On July 3, 1946, the following advertisement appeared in *The New York Herald Tribune* and no doubt was published in other papers all over the country.

"THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE"

"The members of the National Association of Manufacturers have no intention of rocking the inflation boat now or at any other time.

"If OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and, through free competition, prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay.

"The great majority of American manufacturers are determined to produce as much as they can, as fast as they can, to sell at the lowest possible prices.

"American manufacturers are also determined that such price increases as may be necessary will be only those fully justified by increases in wage and other production costs."

"Then as production gets rolling again, supply will catch up with demand . . . prices will be fair and reasonable to all . . . quality will be improved . . . black markets will disappear . . . and America will enter the period of prosperity that everyone has been hoping for.

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS."

How silly this appears today. I believe many people feel that the National Association of Manufacturers owes the general public of this country either an explanation or an apology.

In answer to your first paragraph, the inflation boat is rocking almost to the point of being swamped. Of course, this does not necessarily mean that your intentions were dishonest. Your own conscience will have to be the judge of that.

Answering your second paragraph, the production of goods has mounted rapidly with production records being broken every day, and just what may I ask, is your definition of free competition. Do you mean the right of one monopoly to compete against another monopoly?

You said prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay. The general prices of necessary commodities have, since the abolishment of OPA, adjusted themselves continuously upward. Consumers are still paying these prices but I believe you will agree with me when I say, not willingly.

Regarding your third paragraph, I agree 100 per cent with the first two statements that American Manufacturers are deter-(Continued on page 248)



Shall the most modern nation in the world institutionalize bread-lines?

Are Public Opinion Polls Fair to Labor?

HE Public Opinion Quarterly (recent date) contains an article of significance by Arthur Kornhauser. It is entitled "Are Public Opinion Polls Fair to Organized Labor?"

The positive values of public opinion polls are now widely recognized by social scientists. But the merits and the desirability of polls need not blind us as to their defects. To have genuine value in the democratic process, they must be really "scientific"—which means more than utilizing accurate sampling techniques and computing probable errors of percentages. "Science" is objective and impartial. There is a well-founded suspicion that the poll results leave something to be desired in this respect.

Fair Picture?

Nowhere is the question more important than in reports of public attitudes on labor issues. Are the polls on labor balanced, adequate, unbiased? Do they give the reader a fair picture?

This question breaks into three subsidiary questions: (1) Is the choice of subject-matter in the polls one-sided? A bad impression of any institution or group can be created if one dwells on its negative and disapproved features. (2) Are the poll questions worded satisfactorily or are they loaded for or against labor? (3) Are poll results reported impartially? Do conclusions and interpretations always follow from the findings and, if not, do they lean preponderantly one way or the other?

To answer these questions, we have examined all the poll material dealing with labor in the published reports of the leading opinion polling agencies, from 1940 to 1945, inclusive. . . .

Subject Matter Biased?

First is the question of bias in the choice of subject-matter. This can be quickly and decisively dealt with. The simple outstanding fact is that the poll questions concentrate heavily on negative and vulnerable aspects of organized labor. The most common themes have to do with what is wrong with unions, what restrictive measures are required, what the public thinks about wartime strikes, make-work rules, undemocratic union practices, and similar points with respect to which labor is under attack. By contrast, the essential functions and positive accomplishments of unions in protecting and improving the lot of working people are only rarely mentioned.

Of the 155 questions examined, only 8 deal with positive or favorable features of unionism; 66 are neutral or doubtful; and 81 are concerned with union faults, activities the public condemns, or proposed restrictions upon unions. . . .

Our second question asks whether the wording of the poll questions is satisfactory. The answer is that four disturbing types of bias or misleading influence manifest themselves. With scarcely an exception, they operate in a direction unfavorable to labor. More than half of all the questions examined are open to criticism in one or more of these four ways...,

In summary, the facts regarding question bias are these: Of the entire 155 questions studied, only four appear to have a prolabor bias; 80 to 90 are slanted in an antilabor direction; the remaining 60 to 70 are fair and balanced. . . .

(Continued on page 249)

Bowling Stamped as I.B.E.W.'S Favorite Game

By LEONARD SMITH, Tournament Secretary

HE third annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament, sponsored this year by Local Union No. B-58, April 12, 13, was a pronounced success in every way according to the unanimous expressions of approval and congratulations received from all who attended or participated.

Some 442 entrants from 15 cities contributed toward a rich prize fund of more than \$1,500.00, the distribution of which is given elsewhere in these pages. As is usual in these tournaments, the local boys had the edge on skill. Long journeys, interrupted sleep, and strange alleys show up quickly in the exacting game of tenpins; but the scores will show that the trade-union bowler can hold his own in sports in the same manner in which he produces in industry.

Fine Response

The tournament committee was well rewarded for the long hours and weeks of detailed preparation, by the fine response from locals near and far; and we hope that Detroit has set a fine precedent for the many annual tournaments to come. The St. Louis and Milwaukee boys must have been elated to see their baby grown. The classic will become a greater vehicle for inter-local fraternalism as the years roll by.

Everything ran with clock-like precision. At 1:45 p. m., Saturday, the well-wishers who had swarmed the alleys were brought to order, and Local Union 58's president, Robert E. Hendricks, made the welcoming remarks in his usual pointed manner. He was followed by International President Dan W. Tracy who congratulated the Brotherhood for developing such a fine thing as an annual competitive affair which would go a long way to round out a healthy spirit in the industry.

After introducing the teams from Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Muskegon, Louisville, Gary, Elgin, and Detroit which were scheduled for the first squad, the executive secretary asked the crowd to stand at attention for our national anthem, immediately after which President Tracy pitched the first ball. The whistle blew, the lights flooded on, the wood dropped as one pin—and with a roar from the crowd, the Third Annual Tournament was on!

I. O. Officers Present

Many prominent people of the Brotherhood and the N.E.C.A. besides Presidents Tracy and Hendricks were in attendance. We regret that due to the pressure of details of the moment, we omitted a plan to register all visiting officials in the attendance book; but we expect to eventually list all of these 75 or 80 notables. Among the International group were also: Vice President M. J. Boyle of Chicago, Executive Council Member H. H. Broach, Vice President John Raymond, International Representatives Mal Harris, Oscar Johnson, and William Moore, Executive Council Chairman Charles M. Paulsen and International Treasurer W. A. Hogan sent telegrams of regret that last minute difficulties made it impossible for them to come as planned.

No one, however, was more important during these two days than the individual wireman who had put away his tools and forsaken his overtime to make this thing such a success. Local Union 58 extends to these men too, and their wives, a very cordial handshake of appreciation; and we hope and feel that one and all went away with satisfaction that the outing was worthwhile.

Saturday evening, April 12, the Detroiter Hotel was taken over by some 600 bowlers, visitors, and their ladies at a gay party and supper which lasted well into the morning. Some 75 or more of the visiting official family had been dined at a special dinner earlier in the afternoon when the usual introductions and good-will messages were exchanged.



THE WINNERS!

The Winners!

The tournament itself ran on split-second schedule from the time of the opening ceremony until the last squad at 10 p.m. Sunday when four Detroit Edison linemen of Local 17 wowed the audience with a galaxy of strikes which brought the singles event to a close in a blaze of glory. Frank Gregorich was nosed out by one pin by Waldemere Olsen who ran up a record score of 728 and who thereby becomes the singles champion of the I.B.E.W. Other top honors went to Hy Hopfinger of St. Louis, Local No. 1, who posted an all-events score of 1970; while Walter Huber and Robert Steih (L. U. No. 17) are doubles champions with 1334. The team event and trophy was taken neatly by William Zapoli's "Ohms" of Local 58 with a score of 3111.

Detroit extends good wishes to St. Louis, which has been unanimously chosen as the next tournament city, and to L. U. No. 1; and we hope that the same fine spirit of cooperation will come their way from many interested locals. The I.B.E.W. Annual Bowling Tournament is solidly established as an international event of first magnitude; and it will lend no small prestige to our trade union Brotherhood with its contribution to good citizenship.

PRIZE FUND

All Sources

76 Team Entries at \$10.00 \$760.00 162 Doubles Entries at \$3.00 486.00 317 Single Entries at \$1.00 317.00	
#\$1,563.00 All Events Prizes: 5% Team Entries\$38.00 5% Doubles Entries25.00 5% Singles Entries15.00	\$1,563.00
Squad Prizes: (High Single Games With Handicap) Team Events (4 x \$5.00) \$20.00 Doubles and Single Events (8 x \$5.00) 40.00	
Team Fund— \$60.00 \$ 60.00 (Less All Events and Squad	
Prizes) 702.00 Doubles Fund— (Less All Events and Squad	
Prizes) 441.00 Singles Fund—	
(Less All Events and Squad Prizes) 282.00	

PRIZE FUND DISPOSAL

\$1,563.00 \$1,563.00

First Place \$200.00 Second Place 150.00 Third Place 100.00 Fourth Place 75.00 Fifth Place 50.00 Sixth Place 40.00 Seventh Place 35.00 Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00 Tenth Place 7.50
Second Place 130.00
Fourth Place 75.00 Fifth Place 50.00 Sixth Place 40.00 Seventh Place 35.00 Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00
Fifth Place 50.00 Sixth Place 40.00 Seventh Place 35.00 Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00
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Sixth Place 40.00 Seventh Place 35.00 Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00
Seventh Place 35.00 Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00
Eighth Place 25.00 Ninth Place 15.00
Ninth Place 15.00
Eleventh Place 4.50
\$ 702.00
Doubles Prizes—
First Place\$100.00
Second Place 75.00
Third Place 50.00
Fourth Place 35.00
Fifth Place 25.00
Sixth Place 20.00
Seventh Place 15.00
Eighth Place 10.00
9th to 18th at \$5.00 50.00
19th to 28th at \$4.00 40.00
29th to 35th at \$3.00 21.00

Singles Prizes—
First Place \$50.00
Second Place 40.00
Third Place 35.00
Fourth Place 25.00
Fifth Place 15.00
Sixth Place 10.00
7th to 14th at \$5.00 40.00
15th to 19th at \$4.00 20.00
20th to 29th at \$3.00 30.00

30th to 37th at \$2.00 16.00 38th to 44th at \$1.00 7.00		
Dotte to 14th by 92.00 1.00	282.00	
All Events Prizes—	202100	
First Place\$ 25.00		
Second Place 20.00		
Third Place 15.00		
Third Place 15.00 Fourth Place 10.00		
Fifth Place 5.00		
Fifth Place 5.00 Sixth Place 3.00		
Marie 1, 1959 1019	78.00	
Squad Prizes—		
12 x \$5.00\$ 60.00	60.00	
GRAND TOTAL	1,563.00	\$1,563.00
Team	Local	
W. Huber-R. Steih	17	1334
R. Kregenow-F. Kinkoff W. Richardson-J. Bunetta	38	1300
W. Richardson—J. Bunetta	58	1289
E. Yeager-C Wilson	697	1282
E. Yeager—C. Wilson C. Martin—M. Elliot John Paha—Joseph Paha	58	1275
John Paha—Joseph Paha	134	1264
R. Koebel-H. Krippendorf	58	1247
J. Belcoure-P. Majorana	58	1246
J. Belcoure—P. Maiorana J. Durham—J. O'Dea	58	1243
G. Hepner-R. Waters		1241
L. Thompson—H. Foor	933	1241
L. Thompson—H. Foor F. Vraney—R. Kruse	494	1239
R. Drake-J. Stevens	58	1239
H Ingles_I Martin	17	1237
H. Ingles—L. Martin D. Abdoo—Joseph Abdoo W. Cooper B. Parent	58	1232
W. Cooper—R. Parent	557	1231
W. Blum-O. Kasbohm	494	1225
H. Hopfinger-A. Weimer	1	1224
P Brunner_I Righy	58	1219
P. Brunner—J. Rigby C. McLarty—P. Porch A. Cain—J. Stock	205	1219
A Cain T Stock	58	1218
E. Kelling—F. Wellman	983	1213
E. Alt—L. Kaemmerlen	1	1211
V. Young—L. Hill	58	1211
R. Schoeninger—C. Mapeen	50	1208
R. Schoeninger—C. Mapeen F. Allen—C. Cousino	20	1203
G. Felz—H. Daly	194	1203
G. Feiz-H. Daiy	134	1203
C. McGinnis-W, Lohman	001	1203



ROBERT E. HENDRICKS, President, L. U. No. B-58

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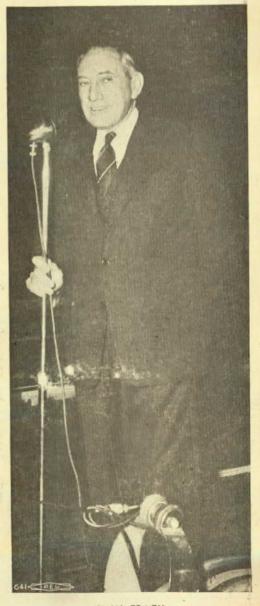
Having attended the I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament at Detroit, Michigan, I wish to take this opportunity to thank L. U. No. 58 for the grand time extended to all visitors from other locals.

Although this tournament was well attended, all the teams were from the Middle West. To promote a better feeling among the Electrical Workers, these affairs should have representation from all over the country. A system of state or district tournaments and then a national tournament would help to make bowling or other social affairs a much greater success.

Fraternally yours, Barney Camin, Secretary L. U. No. 38, Bowling League.

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V.	Feinauer-D. Johnson Jr.	212	
E.	Picard—R. Prehm	557	
Li,	Aspinall-W. Zapoli	28	
H.	Nash—H. Gundel	TO.	
17.	Webber-F, Redion	219	
TIT.	Newscards T Canada	1079	
W.	Nawaczyk-J, Sawieki	50	
U.	Welland—Cr. Pirtie	713	
T.	Tolinak H Vunk	58	
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D. W. TRACY, International President, I. B. E. W.

Crime Occurs in Bad HOUSING Areas

N Congress, civic, veteran and labor groups are concertedly fighting for passage of S-866, the National Housing Commission Act. This bipartisan proposal is a revised version of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill which was defeated in the House last spring after a Senate victory. Without the low-cost public and subsidized private building which the bill aims to create, our construction industry will not meet the estimated need for 15 million homes in the next 10 years to house America adequately. Whatever program we have had has been a negative one—removal of ceilings on materials, lifting of price controls, withdrawal of limits to non-essential construction, and now possible rent de-control. The promises of big business have been empty again, for they have not only failed to meet the challenge provided by millions of densely and often dangerously housed families, but they are also continuing their fight against progressive legislation with high pressure lobbies and haranguing against "totalitarian public owsership". Actually, S-866 has as a primary objective, aid to localities which can demonstrate that their needs cannot be met solely through reliance upon private enterprise. Therefore, the bill encourages the construction industry to serve as great a part of the housing need as possible, and only where its activities are not broad enough will the National Housing Commission intervene. Specific means of federal assistance include subsidies to local authorities for land development and slum clearance, greater mortgage insurance and liberalized home loans, direct public housing with 125,000 rental units in the next four years, a low-cost rural housing program. research to help cut industrial costs in construction, and the coordination of all federal housing activities into a single commission.

Blow to Housing

The abandonment of Wilson Wyatt's emergency housing program last year was a direct denial of the possibility of a mature national policy providing for the public wel-

In one slum area, five times the number of crimes, and six times infant mortality. What about Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill?

fare where private industry was unsuccessful. Although such a policy has not yet been assumed by the Federal Government, progress has been made on the local level, where close contact with crowded and unhealthy conditions have created more sensitivity to the urgency of an immediate program. Municipal building with state and city grants has been quite common, local commissions have organized for city planning and coordination of the varied interests involved, and civic groups have been growing more aware of the effects of the poor housing of the past on community social behavior.

Housing Is A Stepchild

A typical study by the national housing authority of maladjustments as related to living conditions showed that in Detroit a slum area had five times the number of crimes and six times the infant mortality rate of a normal area; in Cleveland 21.3 percent of the city's murders occurred in an area housing 21/2 percent of the population. Financially, slum areas require a far greater expenditure by the city than the revenue which they contribute-in Boston a slum area cost the city \$48 per resident, while a high cost neighborhood showed \$190 more revenue than expenditures for each person. These figures demonstrate the importance of looking beyond a desire for any house to an understanding of the meaning of a decently housed nation, and a knowledge of the factors involved in putting into practice a program envisioning wider social horizons. The shortage today may well have a longrange educational value in demanding a realization of the complexity and implications of poor and insufficient housing, and thus encourage increased public participation in the formulation and carrying out of a national plan.

Housing has been aptly termed the stepchild of the industrial revolution, for, while mass production and standardization have improved the quality and lowered the cost of most of our goods, the house has remained an individualized creation. The importance of housing costs to the individual, and in the national economy, is tremendous. Household rent and operation is the largest item on the consumer budget of 1946 except for food and tobacco combined, and these expenditures are creating a direct and indirect demand for the products of industry, agriculture, and labor, thus relating closely to production and employment as a whole. Yet fluctuations in residential construction have been consistently more violent than any other industrial changes, due in part to its seasonal character and to the unevenness of demand with restriction of new building to the small high-income group. The promised boom in housing with decontrol will probably follow the same pattern with the high cost of materials (almost 100 percent above the 1939 level in many instances) forcing high-cost building with no attempt to reach the low-income group that is really suffering. Therefore, a major purpose of a national housing program is to stabilize a vital industry, whose part in the national economy directly affects any full production and employment goals. Employment in the construction industry is very insecure, due to the fluctuations in the building cycle. A program that can even out the curves by providing for steady year-round construction on a large scale deserves the full support of labor and consumers who will benefit through jobs, decent homes within their means, and a more stable general economy.

A Pioneering Spirit

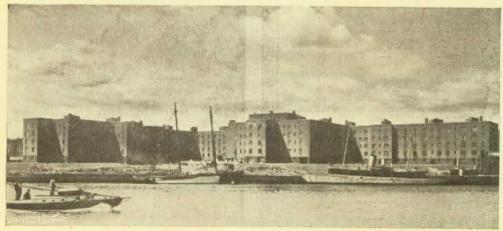
Wyatt's housing program embodied pioneering in architecture and engineering through subsidies and guaranteed markets for producers of industrialized houses. Jerry-building and the propaganda of traditional builders have caused skepticism concerning prefabrication, although today's crisis forces acceptance of any form of living quarters. Powerful interests in the real estate and materials field have fought mass production in housing, for they lack the vision to comprehend the economy-stabilizing influence of a satisfied demand for over a million houses a year.

Labor is supporting the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill because of its value to workers as well as to owners or renters. The fear that factory building will hurt construction workers must be eliminated with a realization that a long-range, properly administered operation is the only possible means of providing for steady, year-round employment with an annual wage, and good housing for all income levels.

Housing Research

The research provision of the housing bill is a great challenge to its administrators to exploit new methods and materials in an attempt not only to lower costs, but also to make dwellings that can be adapted to the needs of each family.

John Ruskin said that we require from buildings, as from men, two kinds of goodness. First, that they do their practical duty well, then that they be graceful and pleasing in doing it. We have already perfected techniques to make houses fit modern stand-(Continued on page 249)



PWA Phot

IBEW Officers Move to Advanced Positions



FRANK W. JACOBS

Vice President of the new eleventh district, comprising North and South Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. L. U. No. I, initiated 1917; international representative since 1943.





A. E. HEMMING

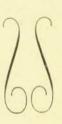
Associate Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. L. U. No. 804, Kitchener, Ontario; member of the national advisory committee to the National Film Board, the advisory committee to the Industrial Production Cooperation Board, the committee of the Canadian Standards Association.



W. B. PETTY

Vice President of the new twelfth district, comprising Arkansas, Tennessee, North and South Carolinas. L. U. No. 584, initiated 1919; member now of L. U. No. 295, international representative since 1933.





Official Business

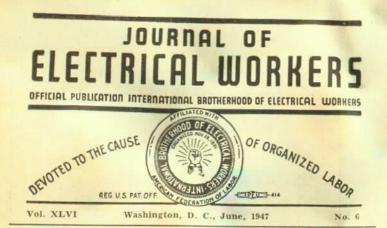
Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the Executive Council as per Article IX, Section 1, of the I.B.E.W. Constitution:

"To amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution to provide for 12 Vice Presidents and for certain changes in Vice Presidential Districts—and to amend Article IX, Section 10, to provide for certain changes in Executive Council Districts—as outlined and recommended in the statement of joint meeting of International Vice Presidents and the Executive Council Vice Presidents

	ince of Interesting					150.000	Kaukauna, Wisconsin
	ing of International		e P	resident	ts	B-237	Stoux City, Iowa. Kaukauna, Wisconsin Taunton, Massachusetts Niagara Falls, New York Asheville, North Carolina. Salinas, California Lincoln, Nebraska Toledo, Ohio Steubenville, Ohio Genera, New York Ann Arbor, Michigan Birmingham, Alabama Jefferson City, Missouri Salem, Massachusetts Plainfield, New Jersey. Dubuque, Iowa Lincoln, Nebraska Newport, Rhode Island Trenton, New Jersey. Wichita, Kansas Muskegon, Michigan Superior, Wisconsin Corpus Christi, Texas Salem, Oregon Boise, Idaho Waterloo, Iowa Minneapolis, Minnesota Columbus, Ohio Hibbing, Minnesota Little Rock, Arkansas Berlin, New Hampshire Montpeller, Vurmont Texarkana, Texas St. Catharines, Oniario, Tapeka, Kansas Atron. Ohio Sas St. Louis, Illinois. East St. Louis, Illinois. East St. Louis, Illinois.
and	the Executive Council	."				238	Asheville North Carolina
		***	(1)	"B"		243 B-244	Salinas, California
			Op-	0 p	1-	B-245	Toledo Ohto
L U.	Place	Favor	posed	Favor pos		B-246 B-249	Steubenville, Ohlo
B-1 B-2	St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis, Missouri. New York, New York. New Orleans, Louisiana. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania San Francisco, California. Springfield, Massachusetts. Toledo, Ohio Chicago, Illinois Butler, Pennsylvania Los Angeles, California. Pusblo, Colorado	1775		19	0	250	Ann Arbor Michigan
B-3	New York, New York	17928	0	85	0	253	Birmingham, Alabama
B-4 B-5	New Orleans, Louisiana	- 6	0	0	0	257 259	Jefferson City, Missouri
B-6	San Francisco, California	2792	0	16	0	262	Plainfield, New Jersey
B-7	Springfield, Massachusetts	185	0	0	0	B-263	Dubuque, Iowa
B-8 B-9	Chleago Illinois	1005	0	0	0	265 268	Newport Rhode Island
B-10	Butler, Pennsylvania	15	3	0	0	269	Trenton, New Jersey
B-11 B-12	Punhlo Colorado	5340	0	22	0	B-271 275	Muskema Michigan
B-16	Evansville, Indiana	523	0	0	0	B-276	Superior, Wisconsin
B-17 B-18	Detroit, Michigan	876	0	12	.0	278 B-280	Corpus Christi, Texas
B-22	Omaha, Nebraska	59	28	83	0	B-283	Boise, Idaho
B-23 B-25	St. Paul, Minnesona	063	- 0	0	.0	B-288 B-292	Waterloo, Iowa
B 26	Washington, D. C.	450	0	0	0	B-293	Columbus, Obio
27	Washington, D. C.	140	0	0	-	B-295	Hibbing, Minnesota
B-28 B-31	Duluth Minnesota	400	0	0	0	296	Berlin, New Hampshire
B-32	Lima, Ohio	151	0	ŷ.	0	B-300	Montpeller, Vermont
33 B-34	New Castle, Pennsylvania	189	19	0	0	301 B-302	Richmond California
35	Hartford, Connecticut	80	0	0	ő	303	St. Catharines, Ontario
B-38 B-39	Cleveland, Ohio	1328	0	12	0	B-304 B-306	Topeka, Kansas
40	Hollywood, California	781	0	0	0	308	St. Petersburg, Florida
B-41	Buffalo, New York	404	0	6	0	B-309 B-310	East St. Louis, Illinois
B-43 B-46	Seattle, Washington	3082	0	0	0	311	Chattanooga, Tennessee
B-48	Portland, Oregon	2387	Ű.	16	()	312	Spencer, North Carolina
B-50 B-51	Oakland, California	322	0	1	0	B-316	Wilmington, Delaware
B-52	Newark, New Jersey	609	0	ů	0	B-317	St. Catharines, Ontario. Topeka, Kansas Alron, Ohio St. Petersburg, Florida East St. Louis, Illinois. Utica, New York Chattanooga, Tennessee Spencer, North Carolina Wilmington, Delaware Nashville, Tennessee Huntington, West Virgina La Saile, Illinois. Casper, Wyoming West Palm Beach, Florida, Longview, Texas Binghamion, New York Lawrence, Massachusetts Oswego, New York Shreveport, Louisiana Webster, South Dakota. Rocky Mount, North Carolina San Jose, California Portland, Maine Denison, Texas Fort William, Ontario. Sacrămenio, California Livingston, Montana Taft, California Livingston, Montana Taft, California Denison, California Livingston, Montana Taft, California Denison, Valifornia Livingston, Montana Taft, California Lansing, Michigan Toronto, Ontario, Canada Miami, Florida Lansing, Michigan Toronto, Ontario, Canada Sail Lake City, Utah Burlington, North Carolina Washburn, North Dakota Las Vegas, Nevada Lebanon, Pennsylvania Lebanon, Pennsylvania Lebanon, Pennsylvania
B-56 B-57	Erle, Pennsylvania	85	- 0	- 0	0.	B-321 322	La Salle, Illinois
B-58	Detroit, Michigan	1750	0.0	15	0	323	West Palm Beach, Florida
59	Dalias, Texas	276	0	0	0	B-324 325	Longview, Texas
B-60 64	Voungatown Ohio	39	0	0	0	B-326	Lawrence Massachusetts
B-66	Houston, Tevas	1214	0	20	0	B-328	Oswego, New York
67 B-69	Quincy, Illinois	15	0	.0	0	B-330	Shreveport Louisiana
B-70	Washington, D. C.	182	0		0	B-331	Rocky Mount, North Carolina
B-72	Waco, Texas	103	0		0	B-332 B-333	San Jose, California
B-73 B-77	Spokane, Washington	928	0	29	0	B-338	Denison Texas
B-77 B-79	Syracuse, New York	149	0		0	B-339	Fort William, Ontario
80	Norfolk, Virginia	464	0		0	B-340 341	Sacramento, California
81 82	Dayton, Ohio	206	0		0	B-343	Taft, California
B-84	Atlanta, Georgia	744	0		0	B-344	Prince Rupert, British
B-86 88	Chillicothe, Ohio	86	0		0	B-347	Des Moines, Iowa
B-90	New Haven, Connecticut	159	0	0	0	B-348 349	Calgary, Alberta, Canada
B-93 B-95	Jorlin Missouri	367	4	0	0	B-350	Hannibal, Missouri
H-96	Worcester, Massachusetts	205	0	26	0	352 353	Lansing, Michigan
B-98 B-99	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Providence Rhode Island	1118	0		0	B-354	Salt Lake City Utah
B-100	Fresno, California	245	0		0	B-355	Burlington, North Carolina.
B-102 B-103	Paterson, New Jersey	175	0		0	B-356 B-357	Las Vegas Newsda
104	Boston, Massachusetts	370	0		0	B-358	Perth Amboy, New Jersey
B-105 B-106	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	145	0	1	0	360 361	Oakland, California
B-108	Tampa, Florida	778	0	8	0	363	Spring Valley, New York
B-110	St. Paul, Minnesota	412	0.	-1	0	B-364	Rockford, Illinois
B-111 113	Colorado Springs Colorado	238	0		0	B-365 B-369	Louisville Kentucky
B-114	Fort Dodge, Iowa	0	98	0	1	B-372	Boone, Iowa
B-117	Fort Worth, Texas.	303	0		0	B-374 B-375	Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Oakland, California Lebanon, Pennsylvania Spring Vailey, New York. Rockford, Illinois Knoxville, Tennessee Louisville, Kentucky Bootne, Iowa Watertown, Massachusetts Allentown, Pennsylvania Lynn, Massachusetts Lynn, Massachusetts
119	Temple, Texas	9	0		0	377	Lynn, Massachusetts
B-120	Dos Angeles, California Evansville, Indiana Detroit, Michigan Los Angeles, California Omaha, Nebraska St. Paul, Miunesuia Long Island, New York Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Maryland Duluth, Minnesota Lima, Ohio New Castle, Pennsylvania Lima, Ohio New Castle, Pennsylvania Lima, Ohio Cleveland, Oregon Oakland, California Buffalo, New York Syracuse, New York Oakland, California Springfield, Illinois Newark, New Jersey Erle, Pennsylvania Springfield, Wishington Houston, Tevas San Antonio, Texas San Antonio, Texas San Antonio, Texas Syokane, Washington Syracuse, New York Norfolk, Virginia Seranton, Pennsylvania Dayton, Ohio Atlanta, Georgia Rochester, Massachusetts Boston, Massachusetts Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Jamestown, New York Tampa, Florida Ryen, Hilmois Last Liverpool, Ohio Joulin, Missouri Paterson, New Jersey, Boston, Massachusetts Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Jamestown, New York Tampa, Florida Ryen, Ohio Ryen, Jamestown, New York Tampa, Florida Ryen, Ohio Ryen, Massachusetts Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Jamestown, New York Tampa, Florida Ryen, Ohio Renscha, Wisconsin Elyria, Ohio New Orleans, Louislana Kalamazoo, Michigan Middletown, New York Chicago, Illinois Lacrosse, Wisconsin Elyria, Ohio New Orleans, Louislana Kalamazoo, Michigan Middletown, New York Chicago, Illinois Rock Island, Illinois Rock I	83	0	0	0	B-378	Wausau, Wisconsin
121 122	Great Lakes, Montana	253	0		0	B-379 B-380	Norristown Pennsylvania
124	Kansas City, Missouri	620	0	9	0	382	Columbia, South Carolina
B-125 127	Kenosha, Wisconsin	2287	0	- 0	0	384	Texarkana Arkanas
129	Elyria, Ohio	174	0	0.	0	B-387	Phoenix, Arizona
B-130 B-131	New Orleans, Louisiana	811	0 =	0 0	0	389 390	Charlotte, North Carolina. Norristown, Pennsylvania. Columbia, South Carolina. Muskogee, Oklahoma Texarkana, Arkansas Phoenix, Arixona Glens Palls, New York. Port Arthur, Texas
133	Middletown, New York	11	0		0	309	Havre, Montana
B-134 B-135	Chicago, Illinois	8289	0	34	0	394	Auburn, New York
B-137	Albany, New York	39	0	1 1	0	396	Boston, Massachusetts Balboa Canal Zone
B-138	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	56	0	1	0	28.000	Havre Montana Auburn, New York Boston, Massachusetts Balboa, Canal Zone Asbury Park, New Jersey. Reno, Nevada Norfolk, Virginia Cedar Bapids, Jowa Stratford, Ontwic, Canada
141	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	184	0	0	0	B 403	Norfolk Vivrinte
B-145	Rock Island, Illinois	210	0	0	0	B 403 405	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
146 150	Wankagan Illinois	18	13	0	0	B-406	Stratford, Ontario, Canada, Greensboro, North Carolina,
152	Deer Lodge, Montana	8	0 3	0	0	B-407 B-409	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
158	Green Bay, Wisconsin.	13	8	0 0 0 0	0	B-412	Kansas City, Missouri
159 B-160	Decatur, Illinois Wankegan, Illinois Deer Lodge, Montana. Green Bay, Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin Minneapolis, Minnesota Greenfield, Massachusetts Willeas, Barry, Pennylvania	741	113	6		413 P-414	Kansas City, Missouri Santa Barbara, California
161	Greenfield, Massachusetts	. 7	0	6 6	0	B-414 415 417	Cheyenne, Wyoming
B-163 164	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania Jersey City, New Jersey Schenectady, New York	132	0	0	0	417 D 100	Coffeyville, Kansas
166	Schenectady, New York	132	0	0	0	B-420 B-424 B-425	Edmonton, Alberta Canada
174	Chattanoora Tannasaa	10	0	0	0	B 425	Fairmont, West Virginia.
175 176	Joliet, Illinois	49	0	11	0	426 B-427	Steingfield Illinois
177	Jacksonville, Florida	356	0	0	0	B-428	Bakersfield, California
B-180 181	Utica, New York	157	0	0	0	B-428 B-429 B-430	Nashville 4, Tennessee
B-183	Joliet, Illinois Jacksonville, Florida Vallejo, California Utica, New York Lexington, Kentucky	29	11	0 0 0	Ü	B-430 B-431	Santa Barbara, California Lancaster, Pennsylvania Cheyenne, Wyoming Coffeyelle, Kansas Waterbury, Connecticut Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Fairmont, West Virginia Sloux Falls, South Dakota Springfield, Illinois Bakersfield, California Nashville, A Tennessee Racine, Wisconsin Mason City, Iowa

	** #		"B"				,	A''	**B''
Place		0.3	Faver pos	ed	L. U.				Favor posed
Everett, Washington	266 200	0	0	0	B-434 436	121 Character Ambranes	140	66	0 1 1 0 0 0
Springfield, Illinois Shreveport, Louisiana Milwaukee, Wisconsin Rockford, Illinois	111	0	0.	0	B-437 B-438		107 100 26	0 0	0 0
Anaconda, Montana	134	38.	0	0 0	B-439 B-440 B-441	Riverside, California	42	3	0 0
Anaconda, Montana Devils Lake, North Dakota Oak Ridge, Tennessee Detroit Minham	341	0 0	2	0.0	442	Cleveland, Ohio	78 70	0	0 0
Detroit, Michigan Norwalk, Connecticut Atlantic City, New Jersey Atlantic City, New Jersey Cincinnati, Obio	15 17 414	13 39	0	0	B-446 B-447	En Centro, Cathornia	9617	0	1 0 0 0
Atlantic City, New Jersey Cincinnati, Ohio Vancouver, British Columbia	139	0	2	0	B-449 B-452	Pocatello, Idaho	28 28 261	0	1 0
Vancouver, British Columbia Chicago, Illinois	730 343	0	3 2	0	B-453 B-455 B-456	Springfield, Massachusetts	11 64	0	1 0
Chicago, Illinois Poughkeepsie, New York Spencer, Iowa Bar Harbor, Maine	70 31	0	0 0	0	160 B-463	ALIGHBU: EUARS	117	3 0	0 0
Topeka Kansas	95	0	0	0	B-465 466	San Diego, California Charleston, West Virginia	297 225	0	0 0
Terre Haute, Indiana	- 0	348	0	3	467 B-468	Lynchburg, Virginia	28 25	0	4 0
Sioux City, Iowa- Kaukauna Wisconsin	39	0	1	0	B-474	Haverhill, Massachusetts Memphis, Tennessee	369		1 0
Niagara Falls, New York	41	15	0	0	B-477	Oswego, New York		0	0 0
		0	0	0 0	B-479 480 481			0	0 0
Salinas, California Lincoln, Nebraska Toledo, Ohio Steubenville, Ohio Geneva, New York Ann Arbor, Michigan Birmineham Alabama	666 12	29	4	0	B-482 483	2 Eureka, California	47 270	0	0 0
Geneva, New York	47 116	0	5	0	486 488			- 0	0 0
Laffargen City Missourel	20	0	0	0	489 490	Dover. New Hampshire	18	5	0 0
Salem, Massachusetts Plainfield, New Jersey	48	0	0	0	B-491 B-492 B-495	Montreal, Quebec, Camada	15 52 89	0	0 0
Silem, Massachusetts Plainfield, New Jersey Dubuque, Iowa Lincoin, Nebraska Newport, Rhode Island Trenton, New Jersey Wichita, Kansas Muskeron, Michigan	48 57 30	0	0 0	0 0	496 B-497	Silver City, New Mexico	11		0 0
Trenton, New Jersey	130 293	0	0	0	501 B-505	Yonkers, New York Mobile, Alabama	481 551		0 0
Muskegon, Michigan Superior, Wisconsin Corpus Christi, Texas	102 202	0	0	0	508 B-510	Savannah, Georgia	510 47	. 0	0 0
Corpus Christi, Texas Salem, Oregon	174 221	0	0	0	512 B-513	Grand Falls, Newfoundland, Decatur, Illinois	62	. 5	1 0
Salem, Oregon Boise, Idaho Waterloo, Iowa	60 113	0	1	0	B-518 B-520	According Williams	297	0	1 0
Columbus Obla	0/0	0	4 0	0	B-524 527	Wahpeton, North Dakota	72	34	0 0
Hibbing, Minuesota Little Rock, Arkansas Berlin, New Hampshire	722 722	0 0	1	0	B-528 531	Milwaukee, Wisconsin Michigan City, Indiana	18	133	0 0
Montpeller, Vermont Texarkana, Texas Richmond, California	140	0	0 1 0	0.0	532 533	Billings, Montana	208	0.	0 0
Richmond, California St. Catharines, Ontario	566	0	1 0	0	535 B-540	Roswell, New Mexico	114	0	0 0
St. Catharines, Ontario		17	2 0	0	B-544	Hornell, New York	0		0 0
St. Petersburg, Florida	120	590	0	3	B-545 B-546			23 6	0 1
Chattanooga, Tennessee	83	73	9	0	B-549 B-550	Huntington, West Virgina_	88 262	0	1 0
Spencer, North Carolina Wilmington, Delaware Nashville, Tennessee	43	0	0	0	552 B-553	Lewistown, Montana		18	0 0
Parity Street care Water Water to the	77 226 0	126	0 0	0	B-555 B-556			0	1 0
La Saile, Illinois, Casper, Wyoming West Palm Beach, Florida		0	0	0	557 558	Saginaw, Michigan Sheffield, Alabama	119 549	0	0 0
Binghamton New York	138	0	0	0	B-561 566	Montreal, Quebec, Canada St. Johns, Newfoundland	432	38	2 0 0 0
Oswego, New York	296	0	5	0	B-568	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	182	0	0 0
Webster South Dakots	160	0	0	0	B-569 B-570 B-571			11/1/4	0 0 0 1 0 0
Rocky Mount, North Carolina San Jose, California Portland, Maine Denison, Texas Fort William, Ontario.	390 230	0	1 0	0	B-573	Warren, Ohlo	125	34	0 0
Denison, Texas	158	0	0 0	0 0	575 576	Portsmouth, OhioAlexandria, Louisiana	20 12	0 22	0 0
Sort William, Ontario Sacramento, California Livingston, Montana Taft, California Alvingston, Montana Taft, California Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada Des Moines, Iowa Calgary, Alberta, Canada Miami, Florida Hannibal, Missouri Lansing, Michigan Toronto, Ontario, Canada Sali Lake City, Utah Burlington, North Carolina Washburn, North Dakota Las Vegas, Newada Leta Vegas, Newada Derth Amboy, New Jersey Oakland, California Lebango, Pannsylvania	706	0	1	0	B-578 580	Chillicothe, Ohio	11	8	1 0 0 0
Taft, California. Prince Rupert, British	24	0	0	0	B-582 - 583 584	Pocatello, Idaho El Paso, Texas	84	0 0	0 0
Des Moines, Iowa	117	0 0 0	0	0	B-586 B-588	Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	3	14	0 0
Miami, Florida Hannibal Missouri	533	0 0	- 0	0	B-591 592	Stockton, California Vineland, New Jersey	216	0	1 0
Lansing, Michigan Toronto, Ontario, Canada	213	0.0	- 0	0 0	B-595	Santa Rosa, California Oakland, California	1430	0	.0 11
Salt Lake City, Utah Burlington, North Carolina.	247	0	1	0	B-597	Clarksburg, West Virginia Danville, Illinois	12	8	0 0
Washburn, North Dakota Laz Vegas, Nevada	7	435	1 0	0 2	B-599 601	Sharon, Pennsylvania	24	57	0 0
Oakland, California	128 205	0	0	0.	B-602 B-603	Amarillo, Texas	376	0	9 0 2 0 5 0
Student Walter M. W.	4.4	0	0	0	B-604 607	Hoboken, New Jersey Shamokin, Pennsylvania	81	0 0 0 0	1 0
Rockford, Illinois Knoxville, Tennessee Louisville, Kentucky	20 152 863	0	1	0 0	610 B-611		57 430		1 0
Boons, Iowa Watertown, Massachusetts Allentown, Pennsylvania	58	0	1	0 0	B-613 B-616	Grand Island, Nebraska	515	0	7 0
Allentown, Pennsylvania Lynn, Massachusetts	43 02	0	1 0	0	B-618 619	Hot Springs, Arkansas	-511	126	0 1
Wausau, Wisconsin Charlotte, North Carolina	18	0	0	0	B-620 623	Sheboygan, Wisconsin Butte, Montana	11 50	0	0 0
Norristown, Pennsylvania Columbia, South Carolina	86	0	- 6	0	B-627 B-628	Silvis, Illinois	43	0 0 0	0 0 1 0
Lynn, Massachusetts Wausau, Wisconstn Charlotte, North Carolina Norristown, Pennsylvania Columbia, South Carolina Muskogee, Oklahoma Texarkana, Arkanass Phoenix, Arizona	112	0 0	0	0	B-629 630 631	Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada	30	0	0 0
Gleris Falls, New York	17	0	0 0	8 8	R-632 633	Atlanta, Georgia	103	6- 0 0	
Havre, Montana Auburn, New York	58	2 0	0	0	637	Roanoke, Virginia San Luis Obispo, California	33	0 0	0 0:
Boston, Massachusetts Balboa, Canal Zone	95 314	0 0	0	0	B-640 643 644	Phoenix, Arizona Carlsbad, New Mexico	170	405	0 0
Havre. Montana. Auburn, New York. Boston, Massachusetts Balboa, Canal Zone. Asbury Park, New Jersey. Reno, Nevada Norfolk, Virginia Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	64	70	0	0	648	Hamilton Obio	149	19	0 0
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	36	32 3 0	0	0	B-649 B-650	Salt Lake City, Utah	351	0	1 0
Greensboro North Carolina	14	0	1	0	B-651 653 B-654	Miles City, Montana	160	9 0	0 0
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada Kansas City, Missouri Santa Barbara, California	72	0 0 0	0 7 0	0 0	B-655 656	Charlottesville, Virginia	48	0 0	0 0 2 0 0 0
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	92 80	0	0	0	B-659 661		31 11	(49	0 0 0 0 0 0
Coffeyville, Kansas Waterbury, Connecticut	106 107	0	0.	0	B-663 664	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	38	1.0	0 0
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Fairmont, West Virginia.	38 75	0	1:	0	665	Lansing, Michigan	107 250	0	0 0
Santa Barbura, California Lancaster, Pennsylvania Cheyenne, Wyoming Coffeyville, Kansas Waterbury, Connecticut Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Fairmont, West Virginia Sloux Falls, South Dakota Springfield, Illinois Bakersfield, California Nashville, 4, Tennessee Racine, Wisconsin Mason City, Iowa	86 101	0 0	0	0	B-667 668	New York, New York Lansing, Michigan Richmond, Virginia Pueblo, Colorado Lafayette, Indiana Springfield, Ohlo Norfolk Virginia Front Royal, Virginia Boston, Massachusetts	12 38	0	1 0 0 0
Nashville, 4, Tennessee	612	0 0	0	0 0	B-671	Springfield, Ohlo Norfolk Virginia	18 31	9	0 0
Mason City, Iowa	85	0		0	B-672 B-674	Boston, Massachusetts	86 72	0	1 0

		"A"	"B"			"A"	"B"			"A"	"B"
L. U. B-675			d Favor posed	L. U. B-925			Favor posed	L. U. B-1260	Piace Honolulu, Hawati York, Pennsylvania	Favor posed	Favor posed
B-676 680 B-682	Elizabeth, New Jersey	40	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	B-926 B-927 928	Chicopee, Massachusetts Knoxville, Tennessee	0 0	1 0 3 1 0 0	B-1262	Mobile Alabama	19 0	1 0
683 B-684	Modesto, California	171	0 0 0	932 933 B-934	Coos Bay, Oregon Jackson, Michigan	67 9 93 9	0 0	B-1269 B-1279 1282	Cincinnati, Ohio Kansas City, Missouri Springfield, Massachusetts	0 0	10 0 1 0 0 0
685 686 B-690	Hazleton, Pennsylvania Mitchell, South Dakota	23 38	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&&0&&0\\0&&1&&0\end{smallmatrix}$	B-938 B-938	Grand Junction, Colorado, Chicopee, Massachusetts Knoxville, Tennessee Red Wing, Minnesota Coos Bay, Oregon, Jackson, Michigan Kingsport, Tennessee Englewood, New Jersey, Logan, West Virginia Texarkana, Arkansas	0 0 11 0	1 0	B-1285 1292	Tampa, Fiorida Peoria, Illinots Hartford, Connecticut	. 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0
692 B-693 B-695	Des Moines, Iowa St. Joseph, Missouri	1.0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	B-943 B-947 948	Texarkana, Arkansas Northampton, Massachusetts. Flint, Michigan Austin, Minnesota	0 0 0 0 0 135	0 0	1294 1295 B-1296			0 0 1 0 1 0
697 B-698	Gary and Hammond, Indiana Springfield, Ohio	158	0 0 0 0 27 0	B-949 B-952 B-957	Austin, Minnesota Ventura, California Greenville, South Carolina Charlotte, North Carolina	16 148 76 0 15 0	0 0	B-1303 B-1305 B-1307	Grand Rapids, Michigan New Brunswick, New Jersey Keyport, New Jersey Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Salisbury, Maryland Muscatine Love	24 0 0 0	2 0
700 B-705	Fort Smith, Arkansas	6	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	B-962 B-963 B-964	Charlotte, North Carolina Kankakoe, Illinois	36 0 18 0		B-1308 B-1309 1310	Asbury Park, New Jersey	108 0	6 0
B-706 707 710	Aberdeen, South Dakota Holyoke, Massachusetts Northampton, Massachusetts.	# O	0 0 0	968 B-974	Charlette, North Carolina Kankakee, Illinois Coshocton, Ohio Parkersburg, West Virginia Buchans, Newfoundland Bismarck, North Dakota Meriden, Connecticut Charleston, West, Virginia	44 0 15 0		B-1313 B-1314 B-1315	Provo, Utali South Amboy, New Jersey Mobile, Alabama Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	17 0 0 0 75 0	1 0 3 0 1 0
B-712 B-713 715	New Brighton, Pennsylvania Chicago, Illinois Milwaukee, Wisconsin	250	0 50 0	A 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Meriden, Connecticut Charleston, West Virginia. Escanaba, Michigan	9 0 5 0	4 0	1319 B-1320	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania_ Jersey City, New Jersey Watta Bar, Tennosaee	346 0 38 0 65 0	5 0
716 B-717 B-721	Milwaukee, Wisconsin Houston, Texas Boston, Massachusetts Chattanooga, Tennessee	873 63 73	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	B-979 B-981 B-982	Lancaster, Ohio Jacksonville, Florida	33 (131 (176 (176 (176 (176 (176 (176 (176 (17		B-1323 1327 B-1328	Penerdance Elicale Island	42 (0 0
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NAM For all intents and purposes, the National AssoRule ciation of Manufacturers are the governors of the
United States at this hour. This powerful group
of industrialists brewed the bitter tea which Americans
are now drinking. The NAM plotted the blueprint of attack on controlled enterprise, promulgated the philosophy
of unrestricted profits, destroyed OPA and all war controls, herded their spokesmen into Congress, attacked
labor and slashed every budget that touched labor in the
Government.

This program of reaction could never have been projected if NAM had not plotted it while the rest of the nation was busy fighting the war. For all intents and purposes, they are the masters of this nation today. How fit are the National Association of Manufacturers to rule this country? Their record has been one of anti-social idea and action for fifty years. They have to their credit no program which is calculated to help the whole people.

Take prices. The NAM published full-page advertisements after they had broken OPA controls, stating piously that now we would have free enterprise and the beneficent law of supply and demand would be allowed to work, prices would come down, prosperity would reign. Since that pious campaign, prices have gone steadily up, are still going up, and the voluntary price-control plan is a failure. The coming depression can be traced to the doors of the National Association of Manufacturers and they should be made to pay the bill, but they won't. The people will pay the bill in suffering and poverty.

For fifty years the National Association of Manufacturers has tried by every conceivable method to break the American labor movement. They have called the unions into court, they have hired spies and thugs to slug pickets, and they have corrupted in so far as they could the minds of the American people into thinking that unions were pernicious forces. Now, while they prate about free enterprise, they have their representatives in Congress trying to use the state to destroy the union movement with every phony device they can command in the guise of bringing industrial peace and securing the welfare of the whole people.

This is not a pretty picture. We believe that it is an accurate picture—a little on the understatement rather than overstatement. Men who elect themselves to be the governing force in a great nation should be prepared to

govern, not to misrule. There is no statesmanship in the National Association of Manufacturers, and from the looks of things there will continue to be none. As public opinion mounts against these misrulers of America, they will be buying more space in daily papers to try to confuse the public mind with the idea that it was somebody else and not the National Association of Manufacturers who thought up this anti-social program.

Idea of Social About twelve years ago the committee of scientists, economists, social workers, and labor leaders developed a social secu-

rity program which arrived about a generation behind the social security programs of Europe. This program was founded on the idea of preserving personal initiative by providing for a contributory plan on the part of Government, labor, and employers. The program, when enacted into law, was heralded as an American product capable of buttressing the underlying population against the disasters of poverty, old age, and unemployment. It is not a perfect program, but it has worked well on the whole and performed the service that its founders intended it to perform.

One would think that defenders of the capitalistic system would welcome a social security program as efficient and honest as this is in the United States, but as a matter of fact, reactionaries have been sniping at it during the last decade and putting every obstacle in the way of its success.

Now in the name of economy the present Congress, by cutting hundreds of thousands of dollars of the social security appropriations, has made it impossible for the Social Security Administration to function efficiently and properly. A drive of the Congress against social security appears to be against research, personnel direction, coordination and efficient operation. The drive has been against what is called consolidated operations. It means simply that three great bureaus, namely, old-age pension bureau, employment insurance bureau, and public assistance will exist almost independently of each other.

The Congress of the United States is supposed to legislate policy. It is not supposed to know how to direct the executive branch of the Government. These bureaus are in the executive branch and by cutting appropriations and by making suggestions in their report, Congress is now administering bureaus and directing executive policy.

A. F. of L. The important A. F. of L. campaign against Braces the Congress and the National Association of Manufacturers is finding early targets. Senator Taft arose in the Senate the other day to answer one of the advertisements of the A. F. of L. He did it ineffectually. The A. F. of L. has torn the mask from the Congressional drive to enslave labor. They have traced it back to the old enemies of labor who have been trying

to do this thing by one crook or another for years. If Congress falls into the trap, it will not be able to live down a fact that it was the tool of the most reactionary forces in America and will be swept out at the next election. The American people are in no mood to enthrone reaction and miscarriage of justice.

Telephone The so-called telephone strike had not been Lockout going for three days before the information leaked out that the company had never negotiated with the strikers and refused to do so. In other words, the so-called telephone strike was a lockout by management. The telephone labor unions have interesting histories. They were the creatures and the tools of management until the war. They then got out of hand and became independent unions, fighting for a higher standard of living, and for some kind of industrial democracy. Management has had a notorious record of miscontrol and tyranny, and studied to break the union, and the lockout was the result.

The union has not won its strike, but it may have won a moral victory.

Russia Not long ago the Electrical Workers Journal published an article entitled "How Strong Is Now Russia?" Our point of view was that Russia was not a strong nation on the basis of its production. Now, as travelers begin to come back from Russia, our point of view is borne out. As far as the facts go, it looks as though Russia lost 20 million people in the war. Tuberculosis rages in the cities. Heavy labor is being done by women. Cripples are everywhere. Rehabilitation is tardy. Raw materials are short. The Russians, that is the Russian people, are in no mood for war. They believe that Russia will have to have a generation or more to raise up more cannon fodder for the next conflict. Russia is appallingly weak now. They have no transportation systems to speak of. The people are very poor. Living standards are very low. The average pay is so low that a family cannot live on that pay. Leaking houses are apparent everywhere. Prices are up to a fearful level.

But Russian diplomats are good poker players. They pretend that they fulfill the American mistaken idea of Russia's strength. They pretend they are a first-rate power, when in reality they are about a third-rate power. Why Americans should get excited about the poker playing of Molotov and others, we do not see. The United States can afford to be patient with this weak, cocky country because any war now means the total death of civilization.

A Trend Persons in the electrical industry are watching with interest the course of the bill in Congress introduced by Representative A. Sidney Camp of Georgia. This bill doubtless was prompted by the terrible hotel fire in Atlanta last year. The bill provides that

the Secretary of Commerce shall establish standards for the construction of hotels and other buildings where a large number of persons congregate, or are housed. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to utilize the present facilities of the National Bureau of Standards.

This turning to the Federal Government in the hour of disaster is possibly a natural trend. For years there has been considerable ferment in the electrical industry, for example, at the fixing of standards by a private body, the Electrical Committee. This is a committee set up by the National Fire Protection Association, and it has functioned for a quarter of a century. There has developed in this committee a great deal of log-rolling by commercial interests, and it has frequently been charged that profit, and not public interest, controls the deliberations of the committee. As an antidote to this state of things, it was frequently declared that a Federal code would serve an industry and the nation better than a code promulgated by private interests.

Atlanta, Georgia, has had a good electrical code and has had good inspection on the whole, and yet probably the most disastrous hotel fire in the history of America occurred there. It might be well to restudy the whole code-making field in this country and then determine what policy should be set up to give the public full protection.

Standards
The International Organization for Standards
ardization (ISO), set up provisionally at
a meeting of 25 nations in London last

October, has become the official body for international standardization work following ratification of its constitution and by-laws by the national standards bodies of 15 nations, the American Standards Association recently announced.

The United States, which was the first country to ratify the convention setting up the new organization through approval of the Board of Directors of the ASA, has now been joined by the following 14 countries: Chile, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, Finland, France, Switzerland, China, Austria, United Kingdom, Sweden, India, Czechoslovakia, and Denmark.

Difficulties in securing office space at Geneva, Switzerland, which will be the headquarters of ISO, so far have been among the factors delaying the opening of an office, although the technical work of the international organization is going forward without delay.

A committee representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia and Brazil is surveying the field to secure a secretary general to take charge of the new permanent ISO office which is expected to be in operation by early autumn. Final decision on the selection of the secretary general will rest with the ISO council representing 11 nations, probably at a meeting at Geneva in June.

Present plans call for the securing of temporary office space in Geneva as soon as conditions permit.



TAKE A VACATION, LADY

By A WORKER'S WIFE

NOW is the time for all poor housewives to take a vacation. It's June, June in all her golden glory, and if you haven't a terrific urge to get away from it all and get out and wade "knee-deep in June" (shades of James Whitcomb Riley) then lady, your youth is fast fleeing from you and you had better do something about it quickly or you'll be old before your time.

Go Your Merry Way

If you and friend husband have a vacation fund-fine! Take off for the ocean or the mountains or the lake or the farm or the big city-wherever your fancy and your pocketbook will take you. Resolve to forget every worry you have in the world for the week or two weeks or whatever time you have set for the annual holiday. This is the real secret of a happy restful vacationjust living in another world for a little while. When you get ready to go, pack lightly-you usually take a lot of things which you never use and which are hard to pack and heavy to carry-so this year be different and leave extraneous matter at home with the cares and worries of your everyday life.

If the Budget Is Low

But wait a minute—somewhere I hear a plaintive voice—"But we don't have money for a vacation—our budget-just won't allow it." Well, friend fellow worker's wife—you are not alone—there are a lot of us who found that this year with food prices the way they are and clothes and household furnishings and everything else sky-high, that there just wasn't a penny to be wangled for a vacation of any type—not even a long weekend. However, here's just a word on saving for vacations. Start now—start today to save something for a vacation next year. Check your budget and see

day to save something for a vacation next year. Check your budget and see where you can cut a little or squeeze a little in order to put a little bit away each payday for next year's vacation. Even if it's only a very small amount you can manage, save that. It may not take you on a cruise to Bermuda but it may afford you a lovely weekend at some resort and which many of us cannot afford this year.

Now Is the Time

However, that is not our immediate problem. You need a vacation now. I think it is more important for housewives to have a vacation—to get away from the humdrum daily existence of meals and cleaning and making beds and washing dishes and ironing and all the rest than it is for others who go out to work daily. Although they work hard, they do have the change of going back and forth between home and work and seeing new faces and possibly having some diversified activity.

So lady, plan to get a little vacation each week. I read an article in a current magazine recently that said that people should not wait to take vacations yearly but should get a little vacation every day—that is—devote some little part of every day to doing something they really want to do—take a little time for a hobby or reading up on some subject of particular interest or visiting a friend or just doing anything that brings pleasure and relaxation. The author of this article said that regulating your life to encompass a little variation—a little vacation—every day is the way to prevent serious fatigue and definitely to prevent boredom.

Planning Does It

So, fellow housewife, take a leaf from this book and plan your summer accordingly. By now your summer housecleaning is done and your house is spic and span. Plan your daily housework schedule to keep your home straight and neat with the very minimum of effort. Make your summer meals simple—cold foods go so well in hot weather and light foods are better for everyone when Old Sol really turns on the heat.

Now then plan your vacation days—one a week anyway. Take a day to go down town shopping. Call a friend for lunch and just go meandering through the stores. Plan to go to the beauty parlor one day—get a new hairdo



and a facial-it does wonders for the old morale. Are your children old enough to dd a little cooking? If so let them get supper on your day off-your vacation day. They will love doing it. It will be a different experience for them-thereby making a vacation day for them, too, and you will be killing two birds with one stone. Incidentally, with regard to your children and cooking, it would be nice to teach your girls to cook. So many grow up and get married not knowing how to boil an egg or make a pot of coffee. All children want to learn to cook and while it is more trouble than it is worth at first, it pays dividends in the long run, as you will find out some day when you are ill or some evening when you want to be away from home and the kids can take over for you. Sometime soon I will devote a part of the Woman's Work page to "Lessons for Young Cooks" with some simple recipes that they can learn on.

Now to get back to your vacation. Do you have a hobby? If so, take a whole afternoon off one week to devote to it. Just do the things you always want to do and never have time for. Make time for them. Just announce simply to your family that such and such a day is your vacation day and not to expect very much from you.

You Make the Fun

Of course, you want the rest of your family to enjoy vacation, too. You are the planner, the arranger, the instigator of all the fun plans in the home. It seems this is a task that just naturally falls to mothers. So arrange for picnics—lots of them and wiener

roasts in the evening and for eating lots of suppers out-of-doors when the weather's nice. Take off in the car for a day at the beach, a fishing trip, a sightseeing expedition, perhaps a bicycle party, a day in the woods. If you have a yard, the whole family would enjoy Badminton and horseshoes and croquet—a supper out-of-doors and a happy game afterwards would certainly be enjoyable for everyone.

If you plan and carry out your plan, I bet when summer's over you and your family will say, "This is the best vacation we ever had!"

Auxiliary Notes

Where, oh where are our faithful auxiliaries? We just never hear from you any more. Now that we have two pages for our section of the JOURNAL again, we have room for your letters and would welcome them. We know there is much auxiliary action going on from the letters we receive requesting information on the organizing of new auxiliaries and also from the many mentions made of the ladies auxiliaries in the letters from press secretaries in the correspondence section of the JOURNAL.

Here is a letter from L. U. No. 11's auxiliary. Thank you, Mrs. Mathis—write us again, and let us hear from the rest of you.

LADIES AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Editor: Now that the war is over and all of us have turned our minds to peace and conversion, and it is spring, I feel that it is time to tune up our activities in the auxiliary movement and to start our membership drive in earnest.

I called on my first prospective member today. The lady visited asked this question: "Is it really worthwhile belonging to an I.B.E.W. auxiliary?" I am going to try to answer her question through this letter.

Many changes have taken place in world events since this auxiliary was organized in October, 1922.

Glancing back to the year of the great depression, I can remember the baskets of food collected by a group of auxiliary ladies and distributed to the needy families of L. U. No. 83. It was during this time that the auxiliary gave its first Christmas party for the children of the local and which has grown to be one of the special events of the year with hundreds of people attending.

Skipping space and time to World War II, L. U. No. 11's auxiliary did its full share of buying War Bonds, furnishing supplies and equipment for a hospital, and helping many organizations with their war work. This work will continue as long as we are needed, and at present we are helping to buy a seeing-eye dog for a worthy blind person. The auxiliary is also civic-minded. We have two delegates, Mrs. Holderman and Mrs. Lunquest who meet regularly with the political committee of the local.

Not being a religious organization we naturally do not turn toward the auxiliary for spiritual guidance. But I am wondering if it is not possible to receive that also through our constant companionship, so that eventually we become as one, by helping one another in the time of sickness and afflictions, by being tolerant and understanding of each other's weaknesses and by being loyal to the principles for which we are organized.

The thought that I would like to leave with any new prospective member is this—look over these facts as stated above. Then answer your own question by saying, "Surely nothing but good can come from such an organization."

Personally I believe in these things and also that an auxiliary has unlimited possibilities. Our capacities are manifold. They are waiting only to develop and the sooner an understanding between the local unions and their auxiliaries are made, the sooner the auxiliaries will develop and prosper.

MRS. DICK MATHIS.

Ladies Take Note!

Brother Agenhart Ellis, recording secretary of L. U. No. 1260, Honolulu, has sent us a contribution for our page. He said that the members have read lots of poems in the Journal from complaining business managers and officers but that this is one from the other side. He says:

"Local Union 1260 of Honolulu is one of the utility locals in the Territory. The officers have been spending a great deal of time organizing and preparing a new agreement. I believe the poem tells the rest."

GENTLEMEN:

For countless nights and wee morn hours
We've had to fume and fuss
While union actions you engaged in
Had preference over us.
We too will benefit, 'tis true,
But so would numerous others
And oft we wished we were their wives
Instead of your brats' mothers.

At first it was to organize
Those stupid white-collared dopes
And we really felt quite badly
When the company curbed those ropes.
Of late it's been the new contract
That has taken up your nights
With "seniority" this, and "section" that
"Bald heads" and "grammar" fights.

Weeks back these two words, "Almost through?"
To you we did impart
Your "Just about" has come to mean
You're "Just about to start."
No doubt we solemnly accord
That it's all for the good
But have you thought of home and tribe
As all good husbands should?

It is indeed quite far from fun
To lead this dull routine
To scold and please your nagging brats
To keep clothes and house clean.
We've come to think that on the day
You gravely said, "I do,"
You meant, "I do hereby decree—
The UNION before you!"

Well now dear husbands let us say
We've taken all we could,
And when your ends have been attained
You'll please US if you would.
A dinner date and dance perhaps,
At some exciting place.
An evening just for pleasure
With us in our new lace.

"New lace?" you ask, that's what we said
We know you will comply
You couldn't miserly refuse
And make us want to die.
Suspecting you'd ask, "And the kids?"
Well, we huddled in a hurry
And right away we all agreed
For ONE night, that's YOUR worry.

One little night is all we ask You'll surely grant us that We've been alone three dozen nights Three dozen long nights flat. Remember this is not a plea DEMAND is more the say, So Hubba, Hubba, Hubbies! Répondez, s'il vous plait.

Sincerely,

MEMBERS OF THE LOUOHHWHHTBTMT.*

* Lately Organized Union of Harassed Housewives Who Have Held the Bag Too Many Times.



L. U. NO. 3, Editor: The Hartley NEW YORK, N. Y. "Union control bill" passed by the House of Representatives on April 17, 1947, has been designated as the "Most rigid union control bill in American labor history." This designation will be fully supported by every individual really familiar with its provisions.

The companion Senate bill, as passed by the Senate Labor Committee, is not as rigorous as the House bill but Senators Taft of Ohio and Ball of Minnesota are using every means in their power to amend the Senate version so that it will be, practically, a copy of the House bill. It has been stated on usually reliable authority that an anti-closed shop provision would never be passed yet both the Senate and the House bills contain stringent clauses against the closed shop and the only possibility of overcoming them lies in a possible Presidential veto and it is not at all certain that this would not be overridden as 93 Democrats united with 215 Republicans to pass the House bill 308 to 107.

The A.F.L. is spending \$1,500,000 on newspaper advertising in an effort to neutralize the National Manufacturers Association campaign of misleading information which is accepted as gospel truth by not only the general public but also by people calling themselves union members.

Final action will no doubt have been taken by the time this is read and the question is "What can we do about it?" The answer is to get behind the present efforts of President William Green of the A.F.L. and President Philip Murray of the CIO in bringing about a merger of the two organizations to combat the destruction of organized labor contemplated by "big business." Without question this will call for plenty of giving as well as taking on both sides and it is sincerely hoped that neither side will have a "Russian" complex, all take and no give.

The success of this movement depends not only on the "higher ups" but also on the in-betweens and the individual members. It is a time to remember that "There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us, that it little behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

While all eyes have been and are on Congress and its anti-labor legislation, the individual state legislatures have not been at all idle in that respect and that is where the individual union member can go to town.

A report from the U.S. Department of Labor states that up to April 7, 1947, 74 anti-closed shop bills have been presented to 35 of the 43 state legislatures that have convened to that date. Some of the proposals are to amend the state constitutions which would make it considerably harder to make a change. Eight states have already passed such legislation and two legislatures, Ohio and New Mexico, have passed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the voters at the next election. This is a sample of what we are facing. If we really believe in the democratic way of life we must resist these efforts of thinly-veiled fascism to gain control. We must put over the idea that dollars were made for men and not men for dollars.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS, Editor: The April JOURNAL was of special interest to Local No. 7 as it contained

the pictures of our own Charles E. Caffrey who is our business manager and now a member of the International Executive Council. Charley is very popular here and we are indeed proud of him. Another member of this local who has made a name for himself is Walter J. Kenefick who also was our business manager and is now the International Representative for New England. Of Walter we have been proud for the last 25 years. And last but not least the mayor of Springfield, Daniel B. Brunton, is a member of Local No. 7.

Another cause of pride is the way we of the Brotherhood negotiate with our contractors. There are no thoughts of striking or of strife in any form. The committees get together and a settlement is the result. It is accepted by both sides and we're off for another year. The result will show in your envelope by the time you read this.

Some of the leading business men of Germany are now on trial on account of their war crimes. Their biggest crime is, of course, being on the losing side. No American business man considered them criminal in any way when doing business (at a good profit) with them before the war. The German business men were practical men, their feet were on the ground. No misguided idealism for them, no half-baked theories on how to run a country for them. In Hitler they found a man to suit their taste, Hitler was a very practical man. His methods of getting rid of Communists and other radicals were extremely practical. They worked and so the industrialists gave him their support. These farsighted men, these geniuses of organization and production saw at once that with the menace of radicalism removed they could really build a greater Germany. They were, of course, 100 per cent Germans and while working for their own welfare were naturally working for the welfare of the country. And so the practical politicians, the practical business men and the super-practical militarists did a job on Germany (see the daily press for details).

The same is true of Italy. The radicals were killed, tortured or ran away, only the practical men ran the country. The trains ran on time, but there was no happiness in Italy. And now the radicals have the job of rebuilding Italy, although they played no part in its destruction.

Japan and a host of small countries all were brought to ruin by their 100 per cent politicians, their 100 per cent industrialists and their militarists. In every case these men hated and first destroyed the radical movement in their respective countries. In not one of these countries did Communists have a hand in shaping the policy that brought ruin and death.

And now the United States is taking over where all these practical men left off. We are indeed going to have "one world" but it is going to be (what's left of it) a capitalist world. So they think!

The practical politicians and industrialists and militarists will have a much easier task if they try to have the Mississippi run back to its source. The job of keeping the people of the world from their heritage will be too much for them.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor: The first stage of the huge improvement program of the Los Angeles mu-

nicipal airport, which is the beginning of a plan to make Minesfield the finest and perhaps largest air terminal on the Pacific coast is now nearing completion.

The new buildings being erected will house modern passenger, freight terminals and maintenance shops for all the major airlines operating in this area.

We are sending a picture of A. F. of L. wiremen, cleared out of IBEW Local B-11, unit 3, Santa Monica. They are employed by Fischback and Moore, Inc., who have the contract for the electrical work on the maintenance shops and hangars of United and Western Airlines.

From left to right, 1st row: Brothers E. Peek, L. U. B-11; W. Allen, L. U. B-11; M. Keener, L. U. 40; L. Miller, L. U. B-11; R. Cowan, L. U. B-11; W. Eckerman, L. U. B-11; R. Pricc, L. U. B-73; S. McKinstry, L. U. B-11; H. Brusseau;



AT WORK ON LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

L. U. No. 11 has sent us the above picture. Details concerning the work and the men in the picture are given in L. U. 11's letter.

S. Kaufman, L. U. B-11; M. Goldberg, L. U. B-11; R. Allen, L. U. B-11; S. Knudsen, L. U. 40; W. Wells, L. U. B-11; E. Wynd, L. U. B-11; and Lyle Brown, L. U. B-11. Second row: Brothers C. Collins, L. U. 40; A. Derby, L. U. 40; D. Dunlap, L. U. B-11; J. Rawnsly, L. U. B-11; J. Houston, L. U. B-11; J. McCormick; F. Pluess; C. Allen, L. U. B-11; T. Tousley, L. U. B-11; F. Showaker, L. U. B-11; H. Thomas, L. U. B-11; E. Huss, L. U. B-11; J. Harrington, L. U. B-11; E. Huss, L. U. B-11; H. Webber, L. U. B-11; E. Bereuter, L. U. B-11; H. Webber, L. U. B-11; E. Bereuter, L. U. B-11; S. Chrystal, L. U. B-11; C. Miller, L. U. B-11; B. McDonnall, L. U. B-11; W. Syler, L. U. B-11; L. Donahue, L. U. B-11; W. Rowan (engineer); J. Dottle (general foreman), B-11. Last row: Brothers L. Dempsey, L. U. 40; V. Killian (superintendent), L. U. B-11; E. Watkins, L. U. 40; J. J. Rawnsly, L. U. B-11; E. Watkins, L. U. 40; J. J. Rawnsly, L. U. B-11; C. Walsh, L. U. B-11; F. Traval, L. U. 40; Red Smith, L U. 40; H. Urban, L. U. 40; E. Laudfield, L. U. B-11; R. Watkins, L. U. 40; E. Laudfield, L. U. B-11; R. Watkins, L. U. 40; W. Fritz; C. McCord, L. U. B-11; H. Norgaard, L. U. B-11; and R. Maurer, L. U. B-11.

JAMES LANCE, R. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: At the risk of being a little boresome to those not in-

terested in bowling, I find there are some concluding observations which should be made about the tournament while the boys are endorsing their prize checks.

This annual classic is now firmly established and will attract more and more locals as the years roll by. For that reason, it becomes at once imperative that some sort of a national governing committee should be appointed to draw up a constitution and set of rules or bylaws which will guide the general conduct of all future tournaments.

The handling of the tournament itself will, of course, each year be the full responsibility of the regularly elected city and local which is to hold it. But certain fundamental or basic rules should be laid down to protect everyone's interest, and which will make for a progressively better tournament each year.

It is generally accepted now that it will have to continue to be a handicap tournament; but such matters as "how much handicap" will have to be arrived at by trial and error. The opinion is offered here now that 75 per cent of the difference is somewhat high, and gives too much advantage to the low-average bowler who is coming up and improving, while the higher average man has arrived as far as he is likely to go. It is respectfully submitted that 66% be tried next year as an experiment towards arriving at the right figure. Perhaps 70 per cent will be correct.

Suggestions have been made to this writer that the tournament be divided into two classes, with a booster division making up the second class, as in the ABC. I do not believe our tournament is along far enough for that, but that should certainly be our goal. The championship should by all means be won by champions; and this is no reflection whatever on the present low-average title-holders. Each local should be able to send the six best bowlers it can muster either by record or by elimination contests; and these should come in standing up to try for the trophy.

The tendency should be towards interesting more locals to send one team only. Detroit's tournament committee appreciated no end that St. Louis, Toledo, Gary, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland came with four to eight teams each, which made the tournament self-liquidating. We, too, were forced to enter 18 teams for the same financial reason; and in all there were some 36 teams entered from the Detroit area. Attempts to determine just who from L. U. 58 would be allowed to compete for the cup were ruled out by the committee as highly discrimi-

nating. Five men on a team are five-men-on-ateam to the secretary—regardless from where they come.

However, a sound, working annual bowling tournament should cover more ground than 15 cities, but should be kept within the available facilities to run it off over one weekend. As the number of locals increases, the number of teams from the home grounds could be cut down, and the tournament schedule kept down to working limits. Our IBEW classic should not be allowed to grow too large or unwieldy, or it will destroy itself. More one-team locals should be the aim, with more widespread popularity.

These suggestions are offered sincerely for your consideration by one who has just finished three months' apprenticeship in the school of bowling tournaments. There are plenty more for which we dare not ask space. But the real purpose of this letter is to seek your ideas and your help in the matter of the appointment of a permanent trusteeship for our annual classic, and a working constitution to go with it.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, Editor: It is diffiSYRACUSE, N. Y. cult to put on paper all that is necessary to impress upon the minds of the average workaday union men how serious their situation is in regard to their livelihood. That there are many elements using all the powers of a welloiled machine to destroy them they seem to be only slightly aware. The "so what" attitude of "what can I do about it?" is discouraging. They seem to feel that something is required of them as individuals alone. Not alone, Brothers, but united shoulder to shoulder with the others of your Brotherhood. Not by bickering and dissension but by the will of the majority to take whatever action is deemed advisable to lick these elements who would destroy us.

The amount of good a union can and will do depends upon how many members have the interest to attend most meetings. This is necessary in order to know what has gone on previously. Those with ideas and suggestions should let the other Brothers in on them. Above all, vote the way you think, and see that whatever the majority voted for is carried through to its completion. Once you get into the swing of attending meetings the fellows you meet seem pretty good. You make friends and what happens to these friends seems pretty important. Their problems are much like your own and you feel pretty close.

Perhaps the things that happen elsewhere seem a little more vague and a little less real. Don't let this fool you, Brother. What happens elsewhere, whether politics, economics, and especially in organized labor anywhere, the conditions exerted will affect you also in bargaining with your industry.

READ

L. U. No. 79 calls attention to the seriousness of the present situation Riding the pendulum by L. U. No. 309, Inside Unit

We are not so bright by L. U. No. 353 L. U. No. 377 reports successful contract negotiations and urges all to be union conscious

Tribute to International Vice President Gordon Freeman by L. U. No.

L. U. No. 558 speaks of triumphs won and obstacles to be overcome

L. U. No. 733 points out the advantages of unionism to employer and employee

So much for so little by L. U. No. 734 A man, fair and square by L. U. No. 835

Vivid chronicles of important "doin's" in local unions

What you and your union do may mean the difference of whether you sweat and starve or live under a good standard of living, whether your children can be well educated, and whether you can meet any emergency expenses or de-pend upon charity. How many realize to what extent industry is organized? That it is united to use all political, economic, and propagandized pressure at its command against organized labor is certain. You can see it with your own eyes every day. That the squeeze is being put on organized labor right now at this writing in April, is putting it mildly: Politically by the insistence on laws to restrict union labor in their equal bargaining power with industry. Economically by the continued higher prices and resistance to wage levels consistent to them. Propagandized by news releases, columnists, and radio commentators. The National Manufacturers Association has spent many thousand dollars alone for this purpose. Congress and the four horsemen in the Senate-Taft, Ball, Jenner, and Smith-along with others are playing politics at the expense of organized labor. That the labor legislation will be the political football at the coming presidential election is evident. There are a few fair-minded men in this House and Senate who are opposed to such drastic laws. They are to be congratulated and given full support. Whatever has become of the free competitive enterprise that the NAM spent so much money propagandizing and lobbying? What has become of free collective bargaining when unions and industry are forbidden by law to negotiate under certain conditions? What most people and the President want to know is when is industry going to lower prices? The President's repeated appeal is wearing a little thin. The patience of all labor is swiftly becoming thread-

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor: The desire to become a writer, or at least to produce a

writing that is more or less acceptable to someone, is almost universal. The achievement of this desire may be gained by anyone without too much effort. Almost everyone, at some stage of his or her life, has yielded to this seductive siren, and has done his best to write pleasing prose. When the urge becomes unconquerable, there is joy in the heart of the aspirant when his efforts are somewhat tinged with success. When an amateur finds his work acceptable to sympathetic and appreciative readers, even though those readers are few, he feels adequately paid for the more or less strenuous effort these writings cost.

At the last meeting of 104 this humble and obedient servant of his local had demonstrated to him the kindly feeling of the Brothers toward him and his work as press secretary. Not that he had been neglected or lost sight of in his labor of love, for Ham always has had a few staunch admirers who were more than generous in their peons of praise and choruses of en-couragement. Chief among these well-wishers are his business manager, his president, and a group of fellows who have become Brothers with a capital B. This charitable sentiment was augmented when the goodly secretary of our great central organization featured one of Ham's letters in the Brotherhood's official periodical, the JOURNAL. And this beneficent, unselfish, sympathetic and kindhearted feeling for Ham reached its climax at the last meeting of 104. There amid the applause and kindly smiles of all the Brothers assembled and amid the fear and trembling of yours truly, Ham was made the feature of the evening. When our most excellent president and chairman made the announcement, Ham was escorted up front by a goodly Brother and then and there amid words that would touch the heart of anyone, was presented with a beautiful, and not less serviceable, Eversharp pen and pencil set. The occasion was one that would break through and overcome the strongest heart. Ham, amid a delightful confusion of heart and mind, responded as best he could under the circumstances but

FOR INFORMATION OF IBEW MEMBERS ON PENSION IN CANADA

With reference to your letter of March 31, 1947, please be advised that the pensions received from the fund of your Brotherhood are classed as taxable income in Canada. That portion of the pension which arises from the period during which the contributions were not allowable against income, will however be exempt.

The following is offered as a simple illustration of this ruling:

"If a member has been contributing for a total of 20 years' service, and only 10 years' contributions have been allowable as a deduction against income, then only 50 percent of the pension will be taxable, or in other words the proportion of the pension which arose from the period during which his contributions were allowable."

E. A. Lowery,

Inspector of Income Tax, Department of National Revenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

was glad to get back to an obscure place among the fellows and to feel a good strong and substantial seat under him again. That Ham appreciated this outburst of great and lasting kindness by the officers and members of his local, goes without saying, for had he not for a long time admired this same set in the store windows and hoped that sometime he would get enough money together to purchase it for himself. And this same appreciation was not lessened one whit even though the occasion made his blood pressure hit a new and dangerous high and even though it took a few years out of a heart that is not too strong at its best.

Whatever way we may turn a diamond it flashes out its rays of light of various nues which not only makes it exceedingly beautiful, but adds exceedingly to its intrinsic value and use. So with the labor movement. No matter which way we may turn in the pursuit of our daily life we find some condition more or less colored by this great social movement. It is not simply that the labor movement counts millions of adherents and directly affects the wages and working conditions of perhaps an equal number who stand outside its official membership; nor that it simply interferes with the profits of the employer and with their assumed right to manage business enterprise in their own way. It touches intimately the life and work of millions and millions of families; it is able to create profound disturbances in that intricate web of economic relationships wherein the tissues of business life consist, amounting upon occasions to a dramatic interruption in the flow of goods services without which no modern community can subsist; more than all else, it calls to question some of the most fundamental presuppositions of present day law and order.

I ask you, could letters from a strong labor organization to a great and popular labor periodical choose a more important, a more valuable, and a more interesting subject than this? And one does not forget that the story of the labor movement is the story of the grand men and women, both officers and members, who are the fibre and sinew of its great and vast organization. Also, Local 104 will be glad to display to you the splendid fellows that make up her excellent organization. Again, and with a full heart, Ham thanks his beloved local and the gilt-edge international secretary for the thrill that comes once in a lifetime.

HAM. P. S.

L. U. NO. 106,
JAMESTOWN,
N. Y.

Editor: As it has been a long time since a letter has been in the ELECTRICAL WORK-

ERS' JOURNAL from Local B-106, and the members have been clamoring for one, I as press secretary, will try not to let them down.

Most of the journeymen from this local have been attending night school for two years, twice a week, improving their knowledge in electronics and radio under the very capable leadership of Marion A. Panzarella, a technical instructor on the high school faculty. Our apprentices (16) have passed their first year with a wonderful record, the rating for the year being G plus and effort E.

Our electrical inspector for this district, Brother Gene Chase, is a long-time member of the Brotherhood. At the time the new code was put in effect Brother Chase, with the assistance of our instructor, reviewed the code and new changes, at the high school for several evenings, which periods were followed by question periods.

Almost all of the men who have been working out of town have returned and are busy here in the city. About five are still away.

Brother S. C. Keller of Local B-90, a former member of this local, has been very ill all winter but is improving rapidly. We wish you a speedy recovery and all the boys send their best regards, Stac.

The old war horse, Billy McLean, who fractured his shoulder just before Christmas, is coming along fine. Brothers Clinton Ball and Clifford Chindgren have both been in the hospital and are both back to work. Brother Carl Anderson passed away a short time ago.

Plans are in the making for a general gettogether for all our members and their wives, and the contractors and their wives, as our negotiating committee has been very successful in securing a \$.25 per hour wage increase, making our new scale \$1.90 after May 15th, with all overtime double time. Vacations with pay will be taken up at a later date, as this is a new procedure in the building trades here.

By the time this article appears in the WORK-ER, we will be meeting in a new hall. The Central Labor Council has purchased a building for a labor temple for all A. F. of L. locals.

The president, Brother Murray Horn, is recording secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council and was recently reelected to fill the office of recording secretary of the Central Labor Council for the unexpired term of George Wheeler who is working nights at the Post Office.

MURRAY F. HORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA AND LORAIN, OHIO

Editor: On this beautiful Easter day we will try to pen another article for our

interesting Journal. When we think of Easter as the day of remembrance of our Risen Lord and what it means to this land of ours as well as to the whole world it, in our minds, has a close connection with the rising opportunity that lies before organized labor if it will only watch and pray that the Spirit of the Risen Lord will direct them. After all, He came and dwelt among the humble folks and we as good union members are just that class.

But may we just touch a note of warning about our future. Election time is coming closer. There are bills that are before our Congress and Senate that mean much to labor, so it would be our suggestion that there be delegates and investigating committees appointed to find out honestly just what and whom we should support that we may maintain this freedom of opportunity given us by our Risen Lord.

Easter suggests flowers and it is no wonder

that flowers mean so much to someone who is sick or in a hospital somewhere. We have in our Local 129 a committee and a fund which take care of flowers for relatives of our Brothers. We have received many thanks for our remembrances. If other locals do not have a flower fund we suggest that they try it.

Activities in Local 129 are "on the ball." We think we have a lively local and have reason to feel that way. Our meetings are interesting and helpful, we have a good attendance with almost everyone taking part. After all, a meeting is largely what you make it. We are taking in some electric welders in our local. We think welders should belong to electricians' unions for they are so closely connected.

We are fortunate in having Brother Allison George as instructor of our Apprentice Training Class as he is a practical man as well as technical. He holds a responsible position with the Wilfer Watson Architectural Firm in Cleveland and we feel that he is a very capable instructor, He is a member of our Local 129.

Mr. Owens, the veterans training administrator of this area, congratulated Local 129 on the progress and interest taken in the veterans. Also, the principal of one of our junior high schools reports that interest taken in the Electrical Training Class is good and that the attendance is of the best. We have one of our local contractors attending our training class with his two sons which proves that one is never too old to learn.

At our last meeting we went on record to say that no one in any way connected with any un-American organization can hold office. Some wanted to go further and bar membership but we did not as yet. But if we are going to have it American Federation of Labor, why not have it 100 per cent American?

We have plenty of work in our jurisdiction and the outlook for the future is good, except the housing situation which is still critical. Let us all keep pressing this battle on and keep the freedom of our Risen Lord and our freedom through organization.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 134, CHICAGO, ILL. Editor: On Friday, April 11, three teams of bowlers from Local

Union No. B-134 journeyed to Detroit to take part in the Third International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Bowling Tournament. It was an inspiration to our bowlers to see the Great Lakes Bowling Center at Woodward Street and Milwaukee Avenue, with 60 alleys and not a post or column to obstruct one's view from one end of the building to the other. It was an ideal place in which to hold a tournament and Local Union B-58 is to be congratulated upon the selection of the bowling alleys and the perfection of the arrangements generally.

Upon our arrival at the depot a reception committee headed by Chairman of the Tournament Committee, Emory J. Zang, Tournament Secretary Leonard Smith and Business Manager Frank Riley, met our bowlers and escorted us to the Hotel Detroiter, where reservations were awaiting us, and everything possible was done for our comfort and relaxation during our short stay in the automobile city.

Parlor B on the mezzanine floor of the Detroiter Hotel was set aside as bowling head-quarters and while the members were awaiting their assigned time to bowl, they did a little "bowling over" in Parlor B and some of them rolled up better scores in Parlor B than they did on the Great Lakes alleys. The reception Saturday night at the Detroiter Hotel was outstanding for the hospitality displayed. . . and the buffet luncheon was delicious.

Local Union B-134 will not soon forget the effort Local B-58 put forth to make our stay in their city enjoyable.

Among the delegates attending from Local Union B-134 were International Vice President

Michael J. Boyle, sometimes known as "the flying harp" (the insignia on the jerseys of our bowlers—a flying harp—was a tribute to this affectionate nickname), Business Representatives Tom Murray, Jim Quinlan, A. Y. Johnson, Secretary Matt Lenehan, Treasurer Frank Doyle, Executive Board members Fred Dabbert and Joe Flynn. The secretary of the International Executive Council, Hette Broach, and Canadian Vice President John Raymond were International officers who also attended the tournament.

Some of the members of our bowling teams were also delegates to the last convention at San Francisco and had the opportunity of meeting for the first time since that memorable occasion, International President Tracy, who rolled the first ball of the tournament and stayed in Detroit until its conclusion. Everyone was very happy to see him and to know that he took time away from his many duties in Washington to pay a visit to Detroit and give his approval to what everyone hopes will be an annual IBEW event from now on.

Our No. 1 team finished sixth in the five man event, John Paha, Tom Finn, Jimmie Enright, Hank Wagner and Cy Therrieault put forth a fine effort to bring the coveted bowling trophy back to Chicago. However, we were shy a little wood, but look out for us next year at St. Louis! ! ! John Paha and his son Joe made a fine attempt in the doubles and finished high up in the finals and all events.

May we again express our thanks to Secretary Leonard Smith and the Bowling Committee for the wonderful spirit of hospitality in which they welcomed the 1947 IBEW bowlers to their city. They have surely given Local B-1 something to shoot at in St. Louis in 1948.

THOMAS F. O'CONNELL, P. S.

Editor: On April 16, L. U. NO. 150. WAUKEGAN, ILL. we held a party honor of the older members and, believe me, we had a wonderful time!

If there is any union that hasn't as yet held a special night for that purpose, I would advise them to do so at the earliest possible date.

We are fortunate in having quite a few of our charter members still with us, also, a goodly number of older members. Many, including myself, have held a card for quite a number of years, and though not yet walking around on crutches, could not be classed as spring chickens. This doesn't mean Local 150 is becoming extinct because we are taking in quite a lot of new members. Brother Doc Hundly mentioned this when he gave a very fine talk. As one of the old members, he said:

"I have seen many years in this local-good years. We have had some hard times, but on the whole, we have been a very successful local. As I look around tonight I see many new faces, many young faces. It may be that some of us may soon pass on. Therefore, I am glad to see so many young members ready and willing to follow in our footsteps and to carry on the work of the local and the principles of the IBEW."

To get back to why you should hold a party for the old members-Brother, when they get reminiscent, you get an earful!

Brother Oscar Swan, "charter member," told this one. Brother Miller and another Brother were arranging for a get-together. They had a roast pig and a keg of beer. On the night arranged, something went wrong and only the two of them showed up, so there being nothing else to do, the two of them sat down and ate the pig and drank the beer. We didn't have roast pig, but we had roast beef, ham, popcorn, pickles, beer, and Brother Schroader's choice limburger, which darn near blew all the fuses

I would like to mention that Mrs. Weakley cooked the beef for us which we appreciated very much. Brother Weakley was in charge of



FROM THE FROZEN NORTH

The Executive Board of L. U. No. 1547, Anchorage, Alaska, sent us these interesting photographs thinking that the membership would enjoy seeing them. The larger picture shows a group of men taken at Fort Richardson during this past winter and when the temperature was around 50 degrees below zero. They are the men on the Morgan Electric job. Morgan has sub-contracted the electrical work of Birch, Johnson and Lytle.

The other snapshot is of Lou Taylor holding George Keener's baby son. This should be interesting to the old-time linemen out of Locals 46 and 77 as both Lou and George are quite well known there. Every winter Anchorage has a fur rendezvous, a week of celebration, in preparation for which the men of the town are requested not to shave for three months-hence the beard.



Read the

Electrical Workers

Journal

the refreshments. We seem to be very lucky in having the ladies take so much interest in us. At our previous party, Brother Witten's wife did the same. Have your party Brother, but if you have limburger, put in sixties.

P. S. I hope I got the story right, though there was something about a barrel in it. I know everybody laughed. I will too, give me time. "J'a English."

AL PANOWSKI, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor: First thing in the minds of this local in the Queen City is our sincere

thanks to the IBEW local in Detroit, Michigan, for their very, very fine treatment of our local and all the others who participated in the IBEW Bowling Tournament held up in the Motor City in the middle of April. I do not, at this writing, have a full and complete report of the bowling results to give you, but I do know from talking to the bowlers and the rooters that Local B-212 gave a pretty good account of itself as bowlers. Thanks again for being such fine hosts, Detroit. May we be able to repay your hospitality in full at some later date.

Now while I am on the subject of sports, by the time this comes off the press in late May, our own baseball team from our local entered in the American Federation of Labor Softball League will be well under way. Of course, we do have our regular group of rooters every year, but this year, won't some of you new rooters come on out and cheer our team on to a shot of the finals and the championship in late summer? Come on out, Brother members and root for our team because I know the team will really appreciate it.

Now to our list of sick and injured members: H. L. "Red" Anthony broke his toe recently and Clem Schmids fell off a ladder and at this writing is in the hospital. Both of you injured boys get better soon. Here is a late report on George "Grandpa" Schwoeppe. He is a hospital victim, too, and we hope he is on the way to recovery soon. Leonard O'Brien has a heel fracture. We hear that John "Manny" Koch is a sick man and C. Kleier had a sick spell too. Sam Keller and John Neiberding are both under the doctor's care at present but at the last meeting in April, we were all glad to see John Neiberding up and around enough to attend a meeting.

Our financial secretary, John Brennan, and his fine wife Helen, became the proud parents of their third child, a boy! born the end of March. All of our congratulations, John and Helen! May the new child's life be long and healthy and prosperous!

And in these concluding lines, members of the Brotherhood everywhere, on May 5, 1947, the National Electrical Contractors Association start on the one per cent portion of their payroll toward our IBEW pension. This, Brothers, is really a great progressive step in a fine attitude towards a better cementing of understanding between the contractors and the local members! Fine, I say, because better relations are good for all of us.

And may I add a wish for success to Paul Morton, who has been one of 212's fine members, who has gone into the contracting business. We all wish you good luck, Paul!

When this article comes off the press, the horses will be off and running here in Cincinnati at River Downs, quite a nice racing establishment. The reason I am mentioning this is because I was one of the boys out of 212 who helped to install the totalizer system which will be in operation when the meeting opens on May 24. The installation has been a very nice one and I hope some of 212's members can cash a few winning tickets during the coming meet. So I believe that does it for this time and until next time, I shall once again say, "Au Revoir."

212's News Hound, E. M. SCHMITT, P. S. L. U. NO. 226, Editor: At the regu-TOPEKA, KANS. lar meeting tonight some of the members

spoke of the fact that articles from Topeka had been missed for some time. It seemed our press secretary has been working under the jurisdiction of a neighboring local and is not up on the current events at home. Your humble servant was seated on the front row and due to the focused light was asked to contribute.

We at Topeka are in the process of moving from the old quarters on Jackson Street to the new Federation Building at 903 Western. Now all you non-attendants of meetings can't say you don't know where to put in your appearance.

Here in Kansas the trend is for a busy summer. April showers bring promise of our plains producing a bountiful wheat harvest. In turn a wheat harvest of consequence means the agricultural industry is coming into a prosperous year, This in turn means the installation of more modern appliances. As prospers our wheat, so prospers Kansas. Perhaps you have also heard of Kaw Valley potatoes.

This spring let us all consider very seriously the coming election of officers in our locals. Each one should be chosen with serious consideration for he will play an important role in our rights of collective bargaining in the forthcoming year.

What say? Each and every member of the IBEW show up at regular meeting time, next; for in union there is strength.

Above all, in every installation or manufactured product let us strive with diligence and care to widen the enormous gap between union-made and non-union.

"PHIL" MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: The old saying, "You can take the boy out of the country but you can't take the

country out of the boy," still holds good, and as for me, being farm-born and still a farmer at heart (though being long past the boy stage), and probably credited by many as being a much better farmer than a mechanic, I must remark about our unusual spring weather.

We are having very heavy spring rains and on visiting with some of my farmer friends in the past few weeks, find that there have been very few oats planted this spring and practically no spring plowing done to date.

The wheat crop looks good so far but the rain can still do it lots of damage.

Wheat and oats are the two leading crops of this section of the country, with corn and tomatoes following in that order.

Monroe, one of our adjoining counties, produces more wheat than any other county in the State in comparison to size.

Brother Harold Baum, one of the members of Local B-309, is one of the big producers of the above-mentioned county, controlling a little domain of some 700-odd acres which he crops, and runs a nice dairy herd besides. He has three fine sons and a very lovely and beautiful daughter (whom, could the early Greeks have known, would have set up as a goddess of some title, and could I roll back 20 years of my age, methinks I might find some very endearing names for her myself). He has a very fine and wonderful wife, and "believe you me" they are all workers.

Their farm produced as much or more than any farm of ranking size in the county during the war years.

Some of our Brothers and some of Harold's farmer friends are a "wee bit" envious of the distance he has come in the past 15 years, but for their enlightenment I do give him and his the full credit due them, for having earned by the sweat of their brows and by good management, everything they have today. More power to you, son, and all others like you.

And, Brothers, if you would like a swell meal and would like to be treated to about the finest hospitality you have ever known anywhere, go down and spend a day on their farm sometime.

It will be a day well invested. America today needs more families of the Baum endeavors.

Work here is about the same and we still have a shortage of linesmen.

At the last regular meeting Brother Ollie Brown of the entertainment committee announced that our annual picnic would be held on August 10 at Dobb's Park, which is located on State route 159, six miles directly south of Belleville, Illinois. If any of you Brothers who happen this way on August 10 will drop down and see us that day I am sure you will have a swell time (as everything is promised, including a good dance orchestra), and you can meet quite a few good Brothers at the same time.

Our picnics, as a rule, are pretty wet affairs (if you like wet stuff) and are attended by many Brothers of our surrounding locals.

Well, our city election (of which I wrote in the April issue) is over. The former mayor was re-elected as were three of the commissioners, and after a recount of votes (which were proven to have been tampered with) one of the former commissioners lost out. The (new and the old) mayor, along with 18 others here, has been reindicted by a new county grand jury and they are now serving in their respective offices, although they are under bond.

The gambling houses are still closed and there were quite a few of them included in the 19 indictments returned by the jury (along with our State's attorney). My letter in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL of April issue was reprinted by our local newspaper (which also happens to be the East St. Louis Journal) and one of our Brothers of B-309 took me to task over it, saying it was poor business as it reflected the policy of our local and that any condemnation of local politics should be left up to civic groups, to which I gave this answer. That if it were "poor business" for B-309, then it was time for us to change our business.

Don't get me wrong, Brothers, as I am not a pessimist, an optimist, a prohibitionist or a church member, but I do believe in an enforcement of the law, the fulfillment of a promise and living up to a sworn obligation to the fullest extent.

At the present time there is a good old bottle of Falstaff before me, the drinking of which I fully enjoy and I also "love" to gamble (who doesn't) but we do have a certain percentage of our population (including myself) who doesn't know just where to stop and by their weakness, their children, wives and creditors suffer. This isn't just "hot air" as the gambling joints all closed here two weeks before Christmas and the sales records of the merchants showed that there was more money spent in our town for Christmas than at any time in previous years. And, by the way (to the editor), that remark, hissed through the teeth, was not so lightly taken. Was it possible that it was known that I could not reciprocate?

Well (as a past, beloved American put it), "I only know what I read in the papers," and that isn't worth bragging about. So, I will "anchor" here. Till next time, "Bon-jour, bon-amie, au revoir, c'est a dire."

FRANK L. OSMAN, P. S., Outside Unit.

Evolution is periodical. At times it sweeps forward, then stops for a moment and goes back part of the way like the swing of a pendulum.

With every positive progressive movement, the center of gravity moves forward, and so the negative swing of reaction cannot quite bring us back to where the positive action started.

As long as there is life it must be so. When positive action weakens a time will come when action and reaction are equal, positive and negative forces cancel each other, the pendulum stops at dead center and civilization withers and dies.

Under F. D. R., people emerging out of the darkness of the panic progressed, inspired by a great leader, until the pendulum lost its momentum. The positive swing was ended.

The great man, weary of the struggle, called it a day and went back home, back to our home. The pendulum began to swing back. The forces of reaction are riding it now. It is the natural process. They cannot push it back all the way, for we are getting ready for the next swing.

We, organized labor, are the only force that keeps the pendulum in motion. It is true that our efforts are not, as yet, coordinated but they will be.

There are more than 200 independent unions in the country. There are the CIO and the AFL. There are the telephone unions and the railroad unions.

We should all be together. We will find a way to compose our imaginary differences. We cannot afford to be kept apart—that way leads to chaos.

We are the life blood of this great democracy, a democracy that, like all things, must grow better or pass into oblivion.

Together we shall make democracy prosper. RENE LAMBERT, P. S., Inside Unit.

L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: The political and economic situation in Canada as

seen through a haze of baloney, can be understood by visualizing a line, on one side of which are the reactionaries represented by the Conservative Party, and on the other side are the radicals represented by a multitude of parties, ranging from the Liberals who are very mildly radical to the Labor-Progressives or Communists who are ultra radical. It can readily be seen the reactionaries are the smart ones they have only the one party to support, while the radicals, though probably greatly outnumbering their opponents, are split among several parties. There have been elections with three or four radicals with different tags on them in the same contest with a conservative, and the result of a battle like that is not hard to foretell, the conservative will win nine times out of ten.

The labor situation is very similar, with the employers being all in one group or affiliated groups, and the workers are divided in some sections of the country among five separate dual labor groups all trying to improve conditions for the workers, but spending as much time and energy opposing each other as is spent in bargaining with the employers. We are not very bright, we working people and what progress is made we make in spite of ourselves.

To get back to the reactionaries and radicals again, someone convinced the conservatives they could fool the people easier by renaming themselves the Progressive-Conservatives. Whoever heard of a conservative being progressive, progress means change and that is one thing reactionaries fight against, as they control practically everything now and any changes would mean taking control away from them. When people are doing fairly well and have a few dollars put aside and have a bit of security, they will agree that no changes should be made as they don't want to chance losing what little they have. Unfortunately the people in the driver's seat are making use of their power to get all the money into their own hands by constantly raising prices and the working people are forced to use what little reserve they have in order to live. Such a condition will eventually bring on a depression. By being a bit less greedy and using some common sense the reactionaries could stay in the driver's seat indefinitely but by bringing on a depression they are handing over the reins to the radicals, that is the ultra radicals, socialist or communist. During the last depression the radicals made considerable progress and nothing can stop them taking over if the reactionaries insist on continuing as they are, because when the people have lost everything, any change at all is an improvement and the radicals do promise changes, from gradual changes to changing the world overnight. If the reactionaries expect to retain control, as they did before, they are due for an awful shock.

Now that the cocktail bars are in full swing and the breweries are selling more liquor and beer than ever, some unkind people are saying that Premier Drew has foisted the bars on us to repay the breweries for campaign funds donated. That can't be true, because Premier Drew has just assured us in a radio speech that Ontario is not for sale.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS. Editor: With all due excuses I beg to be forgiven for being so

tardy with my reports of the biggest little local in our wondrous Brotherhood but will briefly

try to come up to date.

Since my last report we have had two Massachusetts and Rhode Island State Conventions, the first of which was held in the Manger Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts, with an election of officers. Of course, our most worthy president went right back in as meetings wouldn't seem to be the same without him, Brother John Regan, International vice president. All other officers save three, remained in their same status. The convention carried a lot of weight and reported progress to date to the delegates. Local 103 did a bang-up job in entertaining the delegates and their guests the first night, sending them to Boston's finest night club, at Blimstruns' Village, where they had a very excellent dinner and the finest entertainment. Hats off to Brother Frank Kelley, the chairman, and the rest of the boys. We adjourned the next afternoon, business being concluded.

Last weekend, April 11, 12 and 13, we convened at Providence, Rhode Island, at the Biltmore. We had as a guest speaker Congressman Fogarty of the Rhode Island district who really gave us the lowdown on the political stand in Washington as to the labor movement insofar as legislation goes. He is a real labor man, and a lot of credit goes to Brother Tom Kearney for getting him up from his duties to give us his viewpoint and advice. I really think the delegation gained a lot from his experience. Also, we have to thank Business Agent Tom and his local for the very fine way we were received, the fine banquet and accommodations. Their local president, Brother Smith, who is on the district veterans' apprenticeship board, gave us a very complete report, and let us in on his "Aunts pay." Get his press secretary to tell you about it sometime; it is really cute.

As to local business, it is still the same good work, lots of small businesses, a half-dozen good-sized projects still in progress, material still hard to procure, but everyone working full time to date. Last January our Business Agent Oliver, after very much footwork and hard labor, called our board together along with a committee of the contractors and we convinced that august body that we should change our agreement before the first of June of this year. Before that meeting closed we had procured a new rate from \$1.625 to \$1.90 for journeyman rate, 15 cents more per hour for foremen. Our apprentice rate is on a percentage basis. So, we were fortunate on being up a little on our surrounding locals in getting an early agreement. Unfortunately, we didn't know then of the one per cent of total payroll to be paid by our contractors to the National Contractors Association, of which we have no chapter, but there is one handy in our next jurisdiction, Boston. I do not believe we will have any trouble in selling them the idea in amending this clause in our new agreement. But I do want to say this: It is a great satisfaction to get one's money's worth and we here in Local 377 are getting just that in our investment in our business agent, Harold Oliver, as he gets 99% per cent credit in bringing about this new agreement and condition with no agitation whatsoever. We all thank you. Harold.

Brothers, since the first of the year, the news has predominated around labor laws and the cooking up of anti-labor laws. There is the one law we hold, the biggest power, and that is: if you talk, eat, and live union, we can't lose. That means patronize nothing but union establishments, buy nothing but union goods. In other words, get union all over and all the political words, trash and laws in the country cannot touch you. You'll still have your hard-earned conditions. Conditions that a lot of our very

best men, our Brothers have lain awake nights, gone without meals, worked, sweated, and died in their duties to attain. So, don't let them down now, or ourselves. Live, eat, and sleep union. To hold together we must.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: Dan Tracy was here visiting 390 for a day. President Tracy was honored

with a luncheon at one of Port Arthur's clubs. Attending the luncheon were representatives from nearly all the local industries, the oil refineries, chemical plants, synthetic rubber plants, electrical contractors, shipbuilding yards, steel fabricating plants, marine contractors and other visitors. President Tracy was accompanied at the luncheon by Vice President W. L. Ingram, Representative W. J. Cox and Representative Petty, Joe Verret, business manager of 390, A. H. Allen, president of 390, members of 390's executive board, and the business managers and presidents of other nearby IBEW locals. It was a particularly cordial meeting and we think much good will result therefrom.

The luncheon was at noon, and that night L. U. 390 held a special meeting in the ballroom of the Pleasure Pier on Lake Sabine, which was attended by Mr. Tracy and his party, the members of L. U. 390 and their wives, and other visiting IBEW members from other locals. In his talk at this meeting President Tracy said he had examined the audit and books of 390 and was pleased to note the sound financial condition of our local and remarked that said sound financial condition speaks exceedingly well for the ability of our officers. Tracy summarized the anti-labor legislation now pending and cautioned us that every act of the politicians will affect our future welfare and that we should all be quick to defend our union against criticism from any source, thereby protecting and promoting the economic welfare of our union

President Tracy reported that there are now over 3,900 IBEW members who have retired and are receiving a pension of \$52.50 per month from the IBEW pension fund, and that they are working toward being able to increase this benefit from a prospective increased income of a one per cent assessment. Even as it is today, there are no fraternal organizations or trade unions which have working plans which provide as much death and old-age pension benefits as the present IBEW plans, Mr. Tracy stated.

A dance followed Mr. Tracy's talk and all had a fine time. Incidentally, local newspapers carried advance notice of President Tracy's coming and a girl stopped in at our business office and asked Joe Verret whether this Mr. Tracy was a brother to Dick Tracy!

We are pleased to report that Representative W. J. (Big Bill) Cox completed negotiations and signed up the Texas Company contract which he and our officers have been working on many months. One of the many good provisions of this new contract is the six paid holidays.

L, U. 390 sent seven delegates to the NECA convention which was held in Houston April 16-18. They reported an unusually good convention, very friendly relations existing between the contractors and the unions, every-

body happy.

The Boilermakers' strike which had all local construction jobs picket-line bound at our last writing has been settled and construction resumed. The nearby Pure Oil Refinery is strike-bound by CIO operating and maintenance personnel, closing down the construction project there which employed 100 per cent AFL craftsmen. AFL pipefitters of Local 195 have the local Goodrich and Firestone synthetic rubber plants picket lined and closed down, seeking among other things "area pay." This strike caused Neches Butane Co., which supplies the butadiene to Goodrich and Firestone to lay off about 300 men. Otherwise all is normal on the local horizon.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor: Probably, by the time this is published, the changing of the districts of

the IBEW will be an accomplished fact and this Local Union will be in the new Twelfth District with a new vice president.

Also in the past will be the testimonial dinner for Gordon M. Freeman, vice president, of the Fourth District, given at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, by the Tennessee State Electrical Workers' Association. This man certainly deserves all the thanks and appreciation that can be expressed by all the workers in the TVA area. His direction of the efforts of the IBEW toward organizing the TVA Electrical Workers is one to which a proud finger may be pointed. The Labor-Management relations now existing between the IBEW and the TVA are, I believe, among the finest in the country and are due in a large part to his efforts and direction of the men working under him.

This year we are having an election of officers in B-429 and I was wondering if there is some special reason why more members don't vote. At our last election less than two-thirds of the membership cast a vote. Why all you have to do is go by the office and cast a ballot -or, if you are out of town, write to the local union and request the absentee ballot. If you are not going to participate in the election of your officers, you should certainly not feel that you will be in any position to criticize their actions. There will not be any commendation or retaliation for a vote-no one can know how you vote-and each man is his own judge of what he deems best for the organization.

Duel Wright, our present business agent, will not be with us after the election as he has stated that he will not be a candidate. He will be missed very much, and the local union has progressed far under his administration of the office. His judgment and fairness have almost become a trademark for this local union and I regret that this local union has no one who can adequately take his place.

However, no officer (past or present) is so indispensable that the Brotherhood will not manage to continue, there may be bad, good and best officers but no indispensable ones.

C. T. MAUNSELL, P. S.

L. U. NO, 445, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Editor: Having been appointed press secretary for Local Union No. 445, Battle

Creek, Michigan, at our last regular meeting I will try to start off on the right foot by getting my letter in to the JOURNAL on time and will endeavor to do so in the future.

To my knowledge, our local has not had a press secretary for some time, if ever, and the boys thought it would be a good thing to let the other Brothers of the IBEW know that even though we are a small local, we still are on the map and our old spirit of Brotherhood is as strong as ever and we are endeavoring to do our part as a cog in the main wheel.

News in our locality is not too overwhelming at this time, but our conditions have considerably improved in the past few years—months even. Work has tapered off to a 40-hour week and to some who had been having years of war work and long hours, it is somewhat of a relief. Our local went with the rest of the State of Michigan and has obtained a \$2.00 scale which we are now receiving on all new contracts and it helps with prices what they are. Legislature in our state is fooling around with strike restriction laws, but so far, has not put the farce over.

Our local has an intensive program of education, for its size, under way and we hope to better our standards of ability (which are A-1 now) in the future. We have a large number of G. I. and civilian apprentices taking on-the-job-training and also classroom instruction. Our local and the contractors are cooperating 100 per cent with the government on this score and things are progressing very smoothly. Also in the way of further education we paid out over \$400.00 for the purchase of a sound motion picture machine with which we hope to further educate all our members from the youngest to the oldest who are interested and in so doing, strengthen our forces of "skilled labor" by being able to meet all new demands of knowledge on new types of equipment and methods.

We had a course in Electronics a couple years ago which we hope to revive and intensify with the aid of our new equipment. Also plan to show all forms of industrial films pertaining to the electrical field and thus increase our understanding of our trade by pouncing upon new methods right at the beginning so as to be ready for any and all calls upon us.

"A chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

This being my first time I believe I had better
let well enough alone until the next. Would be
glad to hear from any of our Brothers throughout the world and how things are with them.

BOB WHITE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor: For the past few years or during the war period, elec-

tricians like other labor trades, were so busy serving Uncle Sam, working shift periods and overtime that recreation was at a premium.

But today, with the 40-hour week in effect, recreation, as a unit, is a much sought-after objective, so Local 508, Savahnah, decided to do something about it.

Business Agent Ferrell and President Grady Carter, together with Mike Counihan, recording secretary, all of whom have had some experience in softball, began checking on the ability of some of the local members to play softball, and discovered that with very little trouble a team could be gotten together within the local. A committee was therefore appointed, a fund appropriated to purchase balls, bats, and other softball equipment, and John Martin, electrician, was made manager.

Recreation hunters, yes, but also desirous of top competition, Local 508 entered the City Softball League, the fastest league in Savannah.

However, as the league gets into full swing, 508 has an undefeated record, having won three and lost none. Business Agent Ferrell has two pitching victories to his credit and Recording Secretary Counihan, one. In addition to the regular schedule of games in Savannah, the team will also go on the road, having night games arranged with nearby Darien, Georgia, and Ridgeland, South Carolina. Keep your eye on us, fellow members of IBEW! We are out to keep up our good record and have a lot of fun doing it.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Editor: April 16, 1947, shall always be remembered as a memorable day to the

members of Local No. 528 and I believe merits some enumerations.

It is nothing unusual to witness the initiation of new applicants into the IBEW at a local meeting, for instance a stranger to you—a friend or a son of yours, but in all my years, I never witnessed a more impressive ceremony than that which took place on this regular meeting night.

Before the rostrum stood two electrician apprentices, William Hetzel, Jr., the son of our local president, William F. Hetzel, Sr., and Harlen Wetzel, the son of Vice President Carl Wetzel. The oath of fidelity was administered to the boys by our president, William Hetzel, Sr., and like true pals, pledged themselves to continue for what IBEW membership stands for.

A photo of the incident is exhibited in this journal edition, check on it, study carefully, and then draw your own conception of true unionism.

Yes, these young men like so many others that are a part of us will be the live wires of tomorrow.

The resignation of Brother James Crowley as financial secretary-treasurer was in order and was accepted. He is leaving his post to accept a job on lines west for Milwaukee Road as a traveling electrician. He had been an officer of the local for 10 years, and always did right when it was a matter of keeping membership dues paid up.

To fill the unexpired term of Brother Crowley, the president appointed a very capable man in the person of—

Walter Neuok,

1569 So. 100 Street,

West Allis, 14, Wisconsin.
Pay your dues to Walter hereafter and receive his blessings.



L. U. NO. 508's UP AND COMING SOFTBALL TEAM

Standing (left to right): Getty, Black, Martin, Boondry, Cowan, Weber, Johnston and Counihan. Kneeling (left to right): Whitehead, Sapp, Norton, McLendon, W. Ferrell and J. Ferrell. Mascot—Billy Ferrell. Our team that we entered in the third annual IBEW Bowling Tournament held in Detroit, Michigan, on April 12, extends its thanks to Local Union 528 for the courteous treatment and excellent accommodations afforded them. For the benefit of Keglers who were not so fortunate to enter the tournament the score was as follows:

Singles:	
Hugh H. Gurrath	623
Helbert Koepnick	560
Eugene Jacobs	583
Richard Seiden	630
James Crowley	597
Doubles:	
Jacobs-Gurrath	1126
Seiden-Koepnick	1121
J.	MUELLER P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, Editor: The A. F. of SHEFFIELD, ALA. L. was victorious in the NLRB election

held to determine bargaining agent at Reynolds Metals Company in our jurisdiction. Our members' united effort was an important factor. Several weeks of intensive work by local and other A. F. of L. leaders from Atlanta was required. Our own local union would have been a heavy loser, had our opponents won. Among the high-ranking officials participating was Brother George L. Googe and Brother James Barrett. The former is vice president of the A. F. of L. in charge of the Southeastern District and was in charge of strategic operations. Brother James Barrett, known to us as "Uncle Jim," is a great journalist. He is commanding officer of the publicity department of the A. F. of L. in the Southeastern District. Uncle Jim is so popular with us that he could be elected mayor, governor or anything in the catalogue. We like him and his charming wife!

Our fingers are crossed to keep away evil spirits, before we whisper in your ear-a big job is starting in our jurisdiction. Perhaps several others will start soon. We hope to have something more concrete to report in the next issue of the Journal. A large tube plant is starting near Decatur, Alabama. Various brass and copper items will be manufactured. We have skillions of super superintendents, superintendents, and a scattering of general general foremen to man local jobs, when they start. Some of our members might even accept jobs as general foremen. Ambitious boomers take heed

and govern yourselves accordingly.

History shows when organized groups are cruelly persecuted, ultimate success results. Records of cruel persecution of the saints in the Scriptures are early examples, Later during the Roman Empire unjust legislation was created against craft unions. Those ancient craftsmen had no other alternative than to depart for places unknown, then gradually infiltrate the reactionary lines. Anti-labor legislation being passed in many state legislatures is no doubt comparable to laws and injunctions passed in the days of ancient Rome. Using the U.S. Supreme Court decision of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers as a barometer, all indications are that Federal laws equally harmful to organized labor will be on the statute books

As a result of these laws, we may expect the looting of our treasuries, confiscation of property and negotiable securities and loss of unknown percentage of our membership. Perhaps we may be driven underground and be branded as outlaws. This is not prophecy but the present trend when projected into the future indicates similar possibilities. Those who are strong in character and courage will always remain true to organized labor. Unless we are successful in a major offensive against the G. O. P. in the elections to come, these terrible possibilities may materialize.

Our enemies are rapidly heaping taxation on the poor, returning billions of dollars to large corporations in income tax returns, raising rent 15 percent or more and will cut wages almost instantly as soon as labor unions are safely shackled by legislation.

Many of the heads of these mammoth corporations and some G. O. P. Senators were known to have collaborated with Hitler, Mussolini and Franco during World II. Their organization was strong enough to protect them from publicity until P. M., In Fact, and several other publications broke the news. Some of the best radio news commentators were fired and our best friends in Government were fired or gagged because they dared give facts to the public.

The rank and file members of labor do not have access to real facts in average daily papers. We do not expect the impossible. The average daily newspaper is entirely dependent on adver-tising for its existence. Large advertisers are organized. Their organizations use cruel discipline and those who offend are punished quickly and thoroughly. These victims who have been steadfast in the execution of their duty should be remembered and rewarded. True loyalty is more precious than diamonds.

Management in days gone by stressed loyalty to the company as a major factor in considering employment. Those who were loyal to the extent of informing management relative to efforts to organize into labor unions, were smiled upon. Some of us know what happened to those guilty of the treasonable offense of becoming union members.

Some local unions have become lax in the creation and enforcement of by-laws, particularly where aggressive members solicit jobs for They gained personally at the moment, but were breaking down conditions by removing powers of employment from the business manager. Proof of this may be verified by a clause in anti-labor legislation set up as a standard created alleged by N. A. M. Soon we will all have to seek our individual employment, lost time, expense of transportation and damage of personal pride will result. We will look back the good old days when our business manager had control, no men solicited employment and employers called the local for men which necessitated a union contract.

All of labor, the unorganized as well as the organized, is sure to suffer as a result of outlawing the closed shop. Physical discipline may be necessary to prevent complete disintegration of craft unions in the near future. We may possibly regress for a time under persecution of G. O. P. No doubt wrinkles in our bellies will make us think more clearly, strengthen our back bones and appreciate those rights known as civil liberties.

Some important immediate needs are a swift and reliable medium of communication on information of importance to us as craftsmen and as citizens, greater unity and efficiency of our Central Labor Councils, complete harmony on inter-craft relations, an educational program consisting of a well-balanced diet of economics and sociology and showing clearly the fact that organized labor plays an important part in each. This should be a standard subject taught all apprentices in all crafts. A good course might be created and set up as a standard by a committee of the A. F. of L. office, Text books on this highly important subject when standardized might be distributed via the educational committee of Central Labor Councils. The result would be the equivalent of a good strong blood transfusion to labor, within a few short years. To combat such poison as the infamous resolution No. 41 of the American Legion Executive Committee, these are two major alternatives: No. 1. Purge the Legion of its dictators and substitute some real democracy via the good old American custom of a referendum vote on such important matters as anti-labor proposals before they are presented to Congress. No. 2. Mass resignation from Legion by all union ex-service men. No. 3. All eligible ex-service men join the National Conference of Union Labor Legion-naires and work like hell to preserve a government of the people, by the people and for the people. George cannot do it. We must all work together in unity. The time for personal glory has gone. Teamwork and true unselfish spirit of unity must prevail. Feudalism and virtual slavery will be our heritage unless we cooperate with our leaders.

Welcome to the I. B. E. W., Local Union No. 1564-the new Radio Technician's Local. We are delighted to extend warm and hardy greetings to you. Long may you live as union men! Your attendance at our regular meetings will be a great pleasure to us.

J. GUY DANIELS, P. S.

U. NO. 566, ST. JOHN'S,

Editor: Local Union 566 has at long last NEWFOUNDLAND found its feet. Born in

October, 1943 — with thanks to Mr. Roderick—L. U. 566 in St. John's has had a steady increase of strength since its birth and still new members continue to roll in at every meeting.

On April 1, 1947, a closed-shop agreement came into force in conjunction with the plumb-



APPRENTICES INITIATED

William Hetzel, Jr., son of President William Hetzel, Sr., and Harlen Wetzel, son of Vice President Carl Wetzel, are here pictured taking the oath of fidelity administered by President Hetzel as they are initiated into L. U. No. 528 of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



VETERANS FETED

L. U. No. 666, Richmond, Virginia, recently honored 150 veterans of World War II at a banquet in their honor held at the Hotel Richmond. The above photo shows Brother S. J. Currie, Jr., the first member of L. U. 666 to enter the service of his country, receiving his gold lapel pin from President T. R. Conway while (left to right) Brothers J. A. Cramer, vice president, G. W. Wiley, business manager and A. C. Fenner, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, look on.

ers, tinsmiths and carpenters unions. It is something that has been wanting in St. John's for a long time and has at last arrived—a big step into the future of unionism here.

L. U. 566, at the time of this writing, has an agreement before the local contractors. Although just getting on its feet L. U. 566 is making itself felt and is out to show the employers here that the time has come for the recognition of union rights; and we hope the day is not far away when unionism will cover the whole of Newfoundland.

I am sure that all local unions of the I.B.E.W. wish us all success towards this goal. That is all from L. U. 566 for the time being.

G. EVANS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Editor: I note with some degree of pride the article in the April 12 issue of Business

Week (page 102) where Local Union B-569 is credited with starting the move that will put one branch of the Westinghouse fixture industry out of business unless they contract with the I.B.E.W.

I hope this is true.

Little did we in B-560 realize that our little acorn would grow into such a mighty cak, But it only goes to show the possibilities and potentialities a given program will attain (with cooperation) when once started. In 1945 Local B-560 had another dream which

In 1945 Local B-569 had another dream which was put into effect and which has the General Electric Company rocking on its heels at the

moment.

"A closed shop agreement with the shops in San Diego doing motor rewinding and repair and the refusal of B-569 members to install or handle any repaired equipment not bearing an I.B.E.W. label."

All shops in San Diego signed the agreement originally in 1945 and a revised agreement in 1946 with an increase in wages, except the General Electric Service Shop. After negotiations broke down we instituted the refusal to handle their work and with the cooperation of our sister local, B-465, were successful in stopping the utility company from sending any of their transformer rewinding to the General Electric Shop along with other smaller concerns, till now the General Electric may be in the position of either signing up with the I.B.E.W. or having their work installed by non-union construction electricians of whom there are very few, probably one shop that employs any men.

Local B-569 has the authorization cards for representation of the majority of the men employed by General Electric, and the General Electric Company has notified us that we will have to be certified by N. L. R. B. before they

will bargain with us, so we are now applying for the certification and who can tell what will be the outcome if this same program was inaugurated on a national basis.

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow and with a little cooperation from all branches of the trade great possibilities are to be reached.

The wireman is the key man and does much to promote the I.B.E.W. in all other branches with only a minimum of thought and less effort on his part, so look over the situation that exists in your locality and no doubt you can find a spot where your assistance can do a great deal to promote some branch of the industry in your locality.

M. L. RATCLIFF, F. S.

L. U. NO. 574, BREMERTON, WASH. Editor: Local Union No. 574, Bremerton, Washington, is so proud of its annual

moose dinner held in the Masonic Temple on February 22, that they appointed me as press secretary so that we could let the Brothers throughout the country know that we're still around and having a good time once in a while,

Brother H. K. Vockrodt, who has returned from the Navy Yard, still gives us whole-hearted cooperation in any activities we undertake and, having brought back two moose from a hunting trip to Canada this past winter, immediately contacted the local and gave one to us—said to put on the feed. We feel pretty proud of a fellow like that. When most of us reach the age where we begin to take a less active interest than before, Brother Vockrodt seems to do more and more for us.

Invitations were sent out to every member of the local and his wife, and while we expected to have a crowd of 200, 367 were seated for dinner. While we're all pulling together when we're on the job, nothing beats an evening when we can all get together and meet the other fellow off the job once in a while, too, and it's especially good to see the new faces coming in all the time.

We were also proud to honor some of our retired Brothers, whom we don't get to see as often as we used to. Present that night were J. L. Van Rossum, Ed Wright, Ray Hutchison, Gus Carlson and we can't forget H. K. Vockrodt, either (who made all this possible for us).

The entertainment, in which members of the local and auxiliary were participants, went over in a big way, and the scene stealer here was Mrs. Paul Ayers, wife of our local president, who gave an excellent portrayal of the "Gay Nineties" girl.

We ended the evening by dancing, and Brother Bryce, our city electrical inspector, who has just celebrated his 65th birthday, put a lot of us to shame by the fancy capers he cut on the floor. He must have taken "Six Lessons from Madam LaZonga."

Undoubtedly, the evening of Washington's birthday will be remembered by all of us as one of our most successful social events of this or any other year. So I'll close now saying "Go to it, Brother Vockrodt, If you can do it again, we sure can,"

JAMES H. HIER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: An article appearing in a recent issue of the New Re-

public tells the story of a southern cotton mill worker and his experience with organized labor that should be interesting to every worker. A few facts and incidents related in the story follow:

Greenville, South Carolina, is surrounded by 85 textile mills and has a population, including the mill districts of about 75,000, 22,000 of whom are mill workers.

Jess and Corene Mitchell are now well past middle age. They have worked in the cotton mills of Greenville since they were children as did their parents before them.

In 1917 when Jess was 14 he was working for \$3.65 a week. Later when he married Corene he was making \$8.00 a week and Corene \$6.00.

They started housekeeping and during the years that followed had five children. Corene continued working in the mill except for the time of her confinements. All during these years their total family income was \$14.00 a week or less.

They saw little of each other because they worked different shifts in order that one or the other of them might always be at home with the children. Jess did his sharz of the housework. It often happened that children of mill workers were killed or injured while both parents were at work on the same shift.

After working at the Honea Path mill for 12 years Jess was fired for his union activities and obtained work at the Brandon mill. A short time later the bloody Honea Path strike occurred. Pickets were on duty the morning the strike was called. There was a scuffle at the gate and mill officials and policemen fired from the mill into the crowd of strikers. Eight men were killed and 22 men and eight women wounded. The strikers were unarmed. Jess Mitchell's brother-in-law was shot in the back and killed as he tried to get away. He left a wife and six children. The strike was lost and the union went underground.

Later there was a move to organize the Brandon mill and with the memories of the Honea Path massacre fresh in their minds the Mitchells joined the union. Jess and Corene were promptly fired and found themselves blackballed from all the mills. The W.P.A. saved them and for two years they lived on relief earnings. They had little to eat and during most of the years the children were growing up fresh meat was unknown. They lived mostly on beans usually without pork and occasionally a few surplus commodities from the Government. They dressed in rags.

In some ways present conditions are much better for the Mitchells. They are working at the Woodside mill which is organized, Jess salary is \$40 per week and Mrs. Mitchell makes \$30.75. The children are old enough so their parents can both work on the same shift. But the Mitchell's are still worried. Corene's health is not good, probably because of the hard life she has lived. Although she works regularly, hospital and doctor bills prevent any savings. They have no bath in the home. Corene has never seen a talking picture and they have only recently obtained a small radio.

Conditions in the mills are not good. Few are airconditioned. Weaving rooms are hot and steamy. The cardrooms are full of dust and lint. The mills are fighting the unions in every way they can, especially through the public press and through certain religious groups which are led to believe the unions are communistic. The unions feel insecure and the workers see trouble in the future.

At present the only hope the workers have is organized labor. Fear of discharge, the blackball and violence keep the unions weak. Such conditions are ideal for the start of communism. While spending millions to fight communism in Europe it would seem like sense for our Government to fight communism at home by encouraging and protecting the labor unions in America.

James Merrifield, P. S.

L. U. NO. 666, Editor: Today sees RICHMOND, VA. the new slave labor

bill of our good legislators become a law. Sponsored by Governor Tuck (no doubt with Senator Byrd giving the instructions), it provides that "the right to work shall not be denied by reason of membership or non-membership in a labor union," etc. And to remove all doubt as to where he stands, the Governor issued an ultimatum that all work done for the state (public buildings, schools, etc.) must be done by open-shop, or rat contractors. State Federation of Labor President Jack Smith is anxious to have a test case of this foolish law placed in the courts as soon as possible, and has asked publicly that some non-union workman bring suit against a fair employer so that the courts may have a chance to nullify this masterpiece of legislative prejudice,

One hundred and fifty veterans of World War II were honored at a banquet held April 16, at the Hotel Richmond. Two hundred and forty

members of L. U. 666 were present as well as the invited guests. Attractive gold and black enamelled pins were given to the veterans in recognition of their services to our country in time of war. The affair was a great success; good food, refreshing beverages, and a good program of entertainment, which though mild by the standards of some of the brethren, was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Much credit for the success of the banquet goes to the entertainment committee, with Brother A. C. Fenner as chairman.

Many old friendships were renewed, experiences compared, and new acquaintances made as a result of this get-together, and the only thing we can say is-let's have one every

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

Editor: I read the L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, April letter of Brother IND.

H. L. Lloyd, press secretary of L. U. No.
130, telling of the presentation of 25-year

buttons to their 25-year men.

Brother Lloyd, I believe that you unintentionally erred when you said in your letter that Vice President Barker, of L. U. 130, expressed great pride in "that a union of his own district will go on record as being the first in the I. B. E. W. to confer such honors upon its worthy members."

If you will refer back to the April, 1943, issue of the Journal you will read there an account of L. U. 697 bestowing 25-year buttons upon a large group of our members. We made it a grand occasion and one that will be remembered for a long time.

We are another jump ahead of you guys down there in the "deep South." We have our L. U. 697 No. 1 25-year club of the I. B. E. W.

Let me offer a suggestion to you, Brother Lloyd. Get busy and organize 25-year club No. 2, of the I. B. E. W., and you will be surprised at the fun and social activities you can get out of it, and the firm friendships that can be established by the club. If you want a few ideas as to how our club is organized and how we function, drop us a line and we will reply.

We regret to record the death of the daughter of Brother Harold Hagberg and I know that all L. U. 697 members tender their sympathy to him

and his family in their bereavement.

Having lost two sons and their mother, I know what it means when death strikes. One who has never been a parent can never realize the love of a parent for a child or understand it. As time passes the grief will be dimmed but the heart-

ache will always be present as long as one lives.
The Riley poem, "He is not dead, he is just away," has always seemed to me to be one of the most consoling pieces of poetry ever written.

On April 12, L. U. 697 sent three bowling teams to Detroit to participate in the I. B. E. W. bowling tourney and though the final results have not been received by us we believe our boys finished "in the money." We know that no teams could put up a better battle to uphold the prestige of their locals than the fight these boys put up for Local 697's bowling reputation.

Local 58, of Detroit, put on a great show and handled the tournament very well. We want to thank them for a swell time and also offer our congratulations to them for winning the I. B. E. W. championship.

Meet us in St. Louis, boys next year.

Our 697 bowling league has just been completed after a hectic and close season this year. The championship was decided on the last night.

The teams finished as follows: 1st place, Meade Electric Company; 2nd, Fleig Electric; 3rd, Charles Mostow Company; 4th, F. H. Mc-Graw Company and J. Livingston Company; 6th, Tri-City Company; 7th, M. J. Sweney Electric Company; 8th, Krall Electric Company.

The winning Meade Electric Company team was composed of the following members: R. Mc-Nischan, Captain H. H. Jacobs, John Visak and Anchor Man B. Williams.

High team series was captured by Fleig Electric. High individual series was won by E.

Yeager. High individual game was won by F. Keilman, Jr.

We will celebrate our season with a banquet on April 29 at which trophies will be awarded. Next season we will again bowl at the Sportsmen Alleys in Gary. Any new members wishing to enroll next season should contact Brother James Russell, bowling secretary, or Paul Buehrle, president.

Much credit for our successful season must go to Brothers Secretary E. L. Anderson and President F. Welter, Vice President John Visak and James Loucks.

Business Manager Bill McMurray was one of our gang going to Detroit and gave us a good report on the contest. President D. W. Tracy and Vice President M. J. Boyle were present and enjoyed the affairs very much.

We take our bowling seriously up here in In-

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.

Editor: "These Peosome of the newspapublished pers have

some of my articles, I have been subjected to questions by both workers and businessmen. At first I assumed that the questions were asked for an argument, and some of them were, but some of them were seeking information which we have been negligent in furnishing the public.

We cannot expect to gain the much-needed confidence of the public if they are strangers to our cause. The average business man never knows or cares about unions unless there is some dispute with management. I had one leading businessman ask me, how the unions could justify our demand on management for the employment of only union labor. In answer to this I quoted, to the best of my ability, an article by John Frey. "When labor and management sit down to negotiate an agreement, the integrity of both parties is involved. Unless such an agreement can be relied upon, there will be strife in our labor relations."

Management usually asks unions to act as labor agents and to furnish them with men who are trained to do a certain job. The union has the men's record as to age, experience and capability, and secures the men at no cost to management. Usually these men have four years' experience and have passed an examination. We agree to perform a certain task at a set wage scale, under certain conditions and in most cases, the only dispute is at the beginning or the termination of such contract. The company gains access to men with experience, who have passed examinations at no expense to them. In case of any trouble on the job, management does not hesitate to remind us that we agreed to furnish this labor at a given price under given conditions. Of course the union has a right to see that none of these men, many of whom in some cases, have come many miles to work, are discharged for any reason other than inefficiency and that the harmonious feeling between labor and management is not disturbed. Wise management recognizes the need of this friendly relationship.

But then the question comes up about the right of an individual to work even though he does not belong to the union. The answer is, if we have to build a friendly relationship with management and build working conditions to where they pay this man to change his job, then surely all this and the advantages I have mentioned above have cost somebody something, and

why shouldn't he pay his part? Another question came from within our own ranks, mostly from our newer members. What other advantages do I receive? Here are just a few of them. First, as an apprentice, he is sure that he is being trained under others who have been just where he is at present and have had four years under a journeyman, and also have taken the required examination, and secured their apprenticeship without interruptions. Second, he knows that from time to time he will have access to our educational facilities. For example, this union has sponsored several schools and is starting four more, all pertaining

to elementary electricity, lighting, power, electronics and radio. All members are listed with this office and could be sent to another job should they desire, and would have no expense attached to locating an opening. We are advised and represented by union officials and assured that there will be no discrimination. When they have served their apprenticeship, there will be a union record of same. They will not be wondering if their experience will be approved and recognized by an unscrupulous employer. They gain the fellowship and respect of the older mechanics and the wise employer. Most unions have certain forms of recreation available to the men who are away from home.

There is also the insurance, the retirement plan and the monthly JOURNAL with some very

good reading matter in it.

Now the last question to be answered: What about the cost? Dues, if you please. Where could a fellow get so much for so little? Read the above for your answer. The unions are made of citizens who in most cases belong to other organizations-churches, clubs, etc. A large percentage of the members are taxpayers and have the best interest of their community at heart. I cannot stress the advantages of informing our public, for this is important to our cause.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, Editor: This little piece is about a con-NORFOLK, VA. versation I had the

other day with a business friend of mine. He, being aware of my interest in the organized labor movement, asked me a number of questions about organized labor in general, and in particular just how membership in a labor union benefited Navy Yard workers. I replied by telling him some of the many benefits that naval work



L. U. 1245 HONORS MEMBERS

Alfred Towne, engineer-in-charge, (left) presents sterling silver pocket pieces to the KSFO transmitter crew, IBEW Local 1245, for their efficiency during 1946 for not losing any commercial time during the year—the nine technicians who not only operate KSFO in San Francisco, but international short wave stations KWIX and KWID as well.

Receiving the pocket pieces (shown in the inset) are (left to right): Tom Lewis, Roald Dedriksen, Ray Holtz, Charles Mentz, and Nathaniel Faithorne. Absent when the picture was taken, but also presented with medals, were Arnold Teeter, Harold Walsh and Wilbur Comer.

ers now enjoyed that organization was chiefly responsible for; such as the eight-hour day, 40hour week, annual and sick leave, holidays with pay, weekly pay-days, a wage comparable to others doing similar work in the vicinity of the yard, modern, better-lighted and ventilated buildings to work in, improved safety and sanitary conditions, better balanced work load that in peacetime tended to make employment more stable, etc. I then explained the financial benefits of membership in the I. B. E. W. and our local, such as the thousand-dollar death benefit, the fifty-dollar per month pension from the International Office, and the one dollar per member death benefit from our local. He then asked me what dues we had to pay for all this. When I told him, he could hardly believe me. When I had convinced him, he remarked that if his life had been cast in a different role and if he were a mechanic or a so-called laboring man that he, too, would hold membership in a union so as to enjoy these benefits at such a small cost. Thus spoke a businessman.

And then, on the other side, after he had left, while thinking over our conversation I was reminded of the many times during the 25 years as financial secretary of my local, I had listened to members complain that the dues they paid were too high, and the answers I'd give to those complaints and my challenge to them to show me where else they could get so much for so little, and you know what? To date,

I've never been shown.
It was nice of Brothers Harry Brock out in Oklahoma, and Jess Whitehead up in New York, to write to their old shopmate Frank Bannister, who has been ill so long. Their letters were much appreciated by both Frank and his good wife.

Best wishes to you all.

J. FRED CHERRY, The Amateur P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, Editor: Greetings to JACKSON, TENN. all I. B. E. W. members! The meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association was held in Chattanooga, April 13. The president, Brother Doss, called the meeting to order and introduced Kent Whitaker, administrative assistant of the Chattanooga Power Board, who made a very interesting talk that was enjoyed by all present. P. R. Ogiate, Chattanooga city commissioner of streets, also made a talk and T. R. Cuthbert, editor of the Chattanooga Labor World, gave a talk on the anticlosed shop law, stating that 11 states have now passed such laws. He stated that the skilled trades will keep the closed shop, but the factory

workers will be hurt.

The International Vice President of the fourth district, Brother Gordon M. Freeman, was introduced and made a talk citing the situation of the changes in our Brotherhood redistricting which will cause him to be moved away from our midst. We, the officers and members of Local Union B-835, of Jackson, Tennessee, certainly do regret having to give him up. We feel Brother Freeman has done a good job in the State of Tennessee for the I. B. E. W. and has built this local union from a membership of about 12 members to approximately 325. It has been a



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

durable. handsome folder to contain Official Receipts brown or black 35 cents

pleasure to deal with him all these years. His dealings are fair and square and we are hoping we can get a man in our new district that will be such a man as Brother Freeman.

G. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: By the time this reaches the press, negotiations should be

well along on the wage reopening clause under our present contract. With a large unexpected increase in use of electrical energy reflected in increased earnings the wage reopening should

benefit the employees materially.

A chart on corporation profits and wages showed a fairly even balance during the war but with removal of war profit restrictions the profits of corporations took a sudden and large increase and this increase has held while wages have risen only a small amount in comparison with increased profits. Only a reduction in prices to the consumer or a raise in wages would reduce this corporation profit to a reasonable and fair amount.

A committee has been formed in this local to study pension plans and we would appreciate receiving copies of pension plans from other locals in all parts of the country. Please mail them to: Joseph J. Obriecht, 6525 S. Francisco Avenue, Chicago 29, Illinois. Copies of various plans will be appreciated and put to good use by our committee.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, Editor: My report BALTIMORE, MD. of activities that have transpired during the past month, to be used in the June issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, is respectfully submitted. Maytime, oh, what wonderful memories maytime brings to us: honeysuckles, lilacs and your sweetie-pie. Lo, and behold! scribe has a case of spring fever coming up and you can't blame him one bit. What good is springtime if you don't get romantic. See what I mean? Now, Brothers, getting that into the script had me worried for a while, but, nevertheless, it's springtime and, no getting away from it, everything nature has to offer and gives us we should be thankful for. We see the beautiful flowers, trees, all in bloom againand out comes the lawnmower. We take a walk around and around the lawn, forgetting to put the lawnmower in front of us. That blade of grass-how it bends over just when we try to cut it, so what do you do? Let it grow and grow! It's springtime, Bub, in all its glory,

Now to get down to what I had started to do, to give my report of our local activities during the past month. Since becoming a beneficial organization we are striving to maintain a program whereby all our members in good standing will be working in whatever locality they choose to travel to, in the event they become separated from their jobs with the Coast Guard Yard. From present indications only a miracle overnight will prevent a complete shutdown in the yard, due to the sharp economy axe which is in the act of falling. Beginning with the May meeting, we will have only one meeting per month, namely, the third Friday, at our new meeting place, 1222 St. Paul Street. So, Brothers, you now have the night, the place, the time, 8:30 p. m. Make it your duty to be in attendance.

And now, our Flashy Flashes. Brothers, that sinister event has again caught up with us, that so-called efficiency rating paper, and now it comes out every six months. You can't tell what is in store for you, according to what some Brothers tell your writer. They didn't like the wording on their rating papers, but nevertheless, they still fared better than your scribe. At present we will not go into that. Sinister event Number 2, that Blankety Blank daylight saving time, is now with us again, giving out the usual confusion because some counties are not on daylight time.

It is now time to flash off until the next let-

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

SCHOOL

(Continued from page 214)

J. Kraynak, Samuel Laine, Harry Lauberstein, Paul Levitan, Gerald Liccione, Albert R. Moore, Frank Orth, Seymour Paige, Martin L. Polk, Joseph Reed, Edward F. Ring, Albert Sabin, Henry Seitz, Evard Servoss, Nelson Smith, James Teevan, John Triesner, Irwin Z. Werner, John Wyman, Edward Zimny.

GENERAL ENGINEERING - Dan Douglas, Price E. Fish, William Gage. Harold Gwynne.

SOUND EFFECTS-Davidson Vorhes.

PURCHASING - Anthony Boschetti, John C. Edgar, William Smith.

BUILDING OPERATIONS-Walter R. Pierson, Harold Van Wagenen.

COLUMBIA RECORDING CORPORA-TION-Vernon Fox.

TELEVISION — Richard Crane, Gus Klein, Ben Russ, Frank Somers, Dwight Temple, Paul Wittlig.

NAM

(Continued from page 222)

Norris-La Guardia Anti-injunction Act, the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, as well as generally to break up the labor unions, all because these tend in the short or long runs to increase wages and reduce opportunities for unlimited profits. At times they admit this, while at others they take a sanctimonious spectator's point of view as expressed below:

An employer acts as an agent who assists in the procurement of a product by its purchasers; he is a middle-man standing between wages and other production costs on the one hand and the prices consumers will pay on the other.'

From the arguments set forth against in-dustry-wide bargaining and the operations of craft unions, it would appear that wage increases which come as a result of union demands are wicked in both cases. This is a consequence of the policy set forth as the employers' wage theory:

a. The unit labor cost is much more im-

portant than the wage rate.

"b. Wherever possible, wages paid should be proportioned to the value of the work performed, and not to the amount of time used in its production."

On the subject of wages and profits, Smith has the following to say:

"In reality high profits tend much more to raise the price of work than high wages. . . In raising the price of commodities the rise of wages operates in the same manner as simple interest does in the accumulation of debt. The rise of profits operates like compound interest. Our merchants and master-manufacturers complain much of the bad effects of high wages in raising the price and thereby lessening the sale of their goods both at home and abroad. They say nothing concerning the bad effects of high profits. They are silent with regard to the pernicious effects of their own gains. They complain only of those of other people."

Adam Smith was a keen analyst of human beings and economic relations. He was able to see the great effect on all our lives of the industrial revolution which was in its infancy in his day. He hoped by his description of the economic world to point out the rules to be followed in order to bring to everyone a maximum of the riches of the earth. He was thoughtful and honest in his suggestions and his explanations, but by no means was he infallible. We noticed in reading the N.A.M. book that Smith was often quoted, probably unconsciously. One thing was largely missing, however, which Smith did not lose sight of-a humanistic view of society. The completely materialistic attitude of the N.A.M. would never, for instance, allow it to make such a statement as this one from Smith, "The produce of labour constitutes the natural recompense of wages of labor." He goes on to point out how the complicated division of labor which makes up civilized economy has necessitated payment to other factors, but he would not have found it unreasonable nor annoying if the "labor costs" of a job were the highest. Adam Smith believed that labor was the only universal standard by which the value of a commodity could be measured.

TVA (Continued from page 219)

For in the broadest sense the TVA was launched as an experiment in management methods. The enterprise from the beginning was viewed by its critics as an impossible task radically conceived. Its friends and supporters looked upon TVA as an enterprise in faith. There were those who doubted that this new organization could design, build, and operate dams that would by the same structures-tied into a single systemcontrol floods, maintain a year-round channel and at the same time produce the hydroelectric energy that was to energize an entire region. And, believe it or not, the experts of little faith were certain that the power from the river would be a surplus

commodity, a financial loss and worse-an

idle and wasted investment of human en-

ergies.

Physical and engineering control of the river was a managerial responsibility of substantial size, but success in this respect alone would not prove the feasibility of the new approach to resource development. Would the depletion of soil fertility and forests continue to destroy the foundation for the economic activity into which this new source of energy was to be released? Would these new dams and transmission lines and the new mineral fertilizer products of the chemical plants at Muscle Shoals produce the expected effect upon the "general welfare of the people of said basin"? TVA had no authority to make anybody do anything. (TVA, like a private utility, had authority to condemn land required for its statutory purposes.) Would the agencies of the states and local communities, would the people of the valley use the new tools to be built by the TVA to build a stronger valley? This was the real test for the TVA as a management organization.

If the TVA could meet this test the Tennessee Valley would certainly be a stronger region. In addition, the nation might look upon the Tennessee Valley as a valuable demonstration that would illuminate future policies concerning the development of resources in other regions. If the TVA failed, the valley would have suffered another frustration; the new approach would be discredited and the effects upon conservation policy and the manageability of our resources for better living would be dealt a serious blow.

The TVA as a whole may be viewed as a test in another way. We were admonished by the law to enlist the cooperation of existing agencies and groups and organizations of private citizens in achieving the full development of the valley. This was an instruction concerning the means to an end. We, as managers, were advised by the language of the act that the full development of resources at the expense of the freedom and initiative of citizens was not worth the price. In this sense the TVA Act was an expression of faith in the ability of the people in their capacity as private managers to

increase economic well-being with the aid of public management and enterprise and at the same time bring about a greater degree of human freedom. Almost from the beginning TVA was identified by its advocates as a test of this faith. Its critics and foes viewed the TVA as a threat to freedom: the assignment of governmental functions to a single agency, they said, would create a center of managerial power that would threaten the independence of the people and their institutions of private management. Thus, the crux of the argument about the TVA centered upon methods, the managerial means by which the TVA would go about its work.

In this atmosphere of divided public opinion management and managers in and out of the TVA were called upon by their works and their day-by-day practices to demonstrate and to test the feasibility of a basic choice in public policy.

The methods adopted by the TVA illustrate even more cogently the part managers play in shaping public policy. The work in the Tennessee Valley depends upon managers-by the tens of thousands-outside of the TVA organization quite as much as upon TVA itself. I am going to illustrate this by describing in some detail two phases of the Tennessee Valley program. One is the story of the problem of soil fertility and its relationship to the lives and well-being of people; the other is the story of TVA and private businessmen-managers in every sense, who are helping to demonstrate and lead the way to new policies and practices in the development and more efficient use of the forest resources of the valley.

We seldom think of the man who tills the soil as a manager. I suggest that there is no more complex assignment in the field of management than farming—managing to make farming a permanent and profitable private enterprise. . . .

PATENT CASE

(Continued from page 218)
I have made repeated efforts to interest the manufacturers in my vapor pressure control. While the Cooper Hewitt rectifier is built up to about 10 kilowatts, these large capacity rectifiers run up from 300 kilowatts to about 6,000 kilowatts. The vapor pressure in the rectifier chamber is important because the arc loss greatly depends upon vapor pressure which, of course, also means that the efficiency of the rectifier is governed by this factor. But the vapor pressure or vacuum control is not only important from the standpoint of efficiency, but also in regard to maintaining the stability of the arc, that is the ability to maintain the arc so as not to interrupt the service."

Before entering into the discussion of the article erroneously held an anticipation by the court, the following facts are mentioned:

Art. I, Section 8, of the Constitution states that the Congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

The U. S. Patent Office has, therefore, been granted the power to issue patents upon due examination as to originality, etc. A patent so issued is valid, unless a party can bring up excellent reasons, such as anticipation, in a Federal Court why the

patent should be declared invalid. It is the solemn duty of the court according to the Constitution to fully protect the inventor and it is, therefore, clear that any act or decision not in perfect accord with this intention, namely, protection for the inventor, must be questioned as to its validity. The law is well settled.

"The patent carries with it a presumption of its validity." Westinghouse Electric, etc., Co. v. Formica Insulator Co., 226 U. S. 342, 348.

"A claim in a patent should be construed liberally so as to uphold and not destroy the right of the inventor." Temco Electric Motor Co. v. Apco Manufacturing Co., 275 U. S. 319.

"Many things, and the patent law abounds in illustrations, seem obvious after they have been done, and in the light of the accomplished result, it is often a matter of wonder how they so long eluded the search of the discoverers and set at defiance the speculations of inventive genius. Knowledge after the event is always easy, and problems once solved present no difficulties, indeed, may be represented as never having had any, and expert witnesses may be brought forward to show that the new thing which seemed to have eluded the search of the world was always ready at hand and easy to be seen by merely skillful attention. But the law has other tests of the invention than subtle conjectures of what might have been seen and yet was not seen." Diamond Rubber Co. v. Consolidated Tire Co., 220 U. S. 428, 435.

In order to show anticipation or prior disclosure it must be clearly proven that the patented invention had been previously described in a patent or publication. It is not permitted to pick out here a sentence and there a word and construe a disclosure, or speculate as to what the author might have thought. This is recognized by all patent offices.

The court must base its opinion and decisions strictly upon the statement of evidence (court record) and not upon assumptions and beliefs.

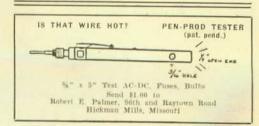
It has always been held that inventions that mark a distinct step in advance in the art should receive a broad and liberal construction.

We will now show how the Circuit Court of Appeals, in its opinion of December 5, 1938, erroneously claimed anticipation by an article which was most thoroughly examined by the Examiners-in-Chief, before the basic claims of the method patent were granted.

Assertions made by the Circuit Court of Appeals:

"It is the complainant's (Tschudy's) contention that he was the first to discover that the pressure of the gas and vapor in the rectifier could be regulated so as to obtain the least voltage drop.

(Continued on page 250)





"In Memoriam" appears in different form. This is only a temporary arrangement, necessitated by paper shortage. As soon as paper is again available in proper poundage, the more acceptable method of honoring our dead will be resumed.

L.U.

George Harlan, L. U. No. 1
T. J. Costello, L. U. No. 9
Thomas Lamb, L. U. No. 9
John Meurling, L. U. No. 9
Robert J. Dietsch, L. U. No. 41
O. J. Allbright, L. U. No. 51
Initiated June 7, 1930 Samuel Kemble, L. U. No. 98
Al F. Myers, L. U. No. 124
Initiated February 1, 1923
Clair H. Fessler, L. U. No. 125 Initiated September 28, 1945
F. A. Gibbs, L. U. No. 160 Initiated March 23, 1937
Ray Combs, Sr., L. U. No. 252 Initiated September 11, 1940
P. Germershausen, L. U. No. 268 Initiated June 15, 1939
Herbert F. Miller, L. U. No. 276 Initiated December 13, 1916
John B. Meredith, L. U. No. 323 Initiated April 2, 1937
Paul T. Betikofer, L. U. No. 325
R. H. Stephens, L. U. No. 340
Philip Wilson, L. U. No. 353
Fred S. Kurtz, L. U. No. 363
Mathew W. Kruger, L. U. No. 386
Frank H. Canale, L. U. No. 474
Joseph Griffin Bell, L. U. No. 530
Initiated November 6, 1945 Lloyd W. James, L. U. No. 558
Initiated March 19, 1943
Edward B. McGregor, L. U. No. 558 Initiated June 6, 1941
Harry W. Palmer, L. U. No. 574 Initiated April 20, 1934
W. C. Doran, L. U. No. 585 Initiated August 1, 1941
Ralph Phillips, L. U. No. 621 Reinitiated April 17, 1930
Andrew Lindeberg, L. U. No. 648 Initiated August 3, 1938
Harry B. Foster, L. U. No. 649 Initiated August 10, 1938
Frank Reese, L. U. No. 654 Initiated March 31, 1939
Wilma Fern Arnett, L. U. No. 702 Initiated April 10, 1946
Fred Spelina, L. U. No. 713 Initiated September 18, 1946
Richard Charles Bright, L. U. No. 761 Initiated October 26, 1940
Herschel A. Lunceford, L. U. No. 763
John Foley, L. U. No. 817
Michael P. Leonard, L. U. No. 817
Raymond D. Shares, L. U. No. 817
Virgil J. Brown, L. U. No. 852
John Walker, L. U. No. 864
A. A. Schupp, L. U. No. 1016
Henry P. Flynn, L. U. No. 1226
Peter Basely, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated May 1, 1941

Peter Petersen, L. U. No. 1245	
Initiated August 1, 194	3
Joseph Kauwe, L. U. No. 1260	
Initiated October 11, 194	2
Ernest E. Prather, L. U. No. 1439	
Initiated February 28, 194	16
Fred Herson, L. U. No. 1473	
Initiated December 5, 194	16
Edward Schenck, L. U. No. 1473	
Initiated December 29, 194	15

DEATH CLAIMS FOR MONTH OF APRIL

Amount

		-
295	John A. Farrier	\$1,000.00
41	J. A. Pellegrini.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	William Andersen	825.00
835	John A. Farrier J. A. Pellegrini William Andersen Curtis C. McMillan Austin R. Collins R. F. Maguire Edgar D. Hodson Frank M. Burns Clair Wilber Davidson Earl F. Meredith Sigurd Hall Charles G. Richardson	1,000.00
210	Austin D Collins	475.06
103	B B M. Collins	1,000.00
103	n. r. maguire	1,000.00
73	Edgar D. Hodson	475.00
438	Frank M. Burns	1,000.00
125	Clair Wilber Davidson	1,000.00
11	Earl F. Meredith	
46	Sigurd Hall	475.00
46	Charles G Richardson	475.00
I. O. (185)	Robert I. Crond Smith	475.00 475.00 1,000.00
I. O. (185) 134	D. T. Comme	1,000.00
283	The de Coyne	7 000.00
	Laoyd M. Harbert	1,000.00
I. O. (760)	T. C. Pugh	1,000.00
695	Ralph V. Sharp	300.00
141	John H. Wilson	650.00
659	Floyd E. McDow	1,000.00
354	Elnar Fredbo	1,000.00
77	W. A. Vanden Wyer	1,000.00
T. O. (134)	John Fusick	1,000.00
I. O. (134) L. O. (245)	Honey Packer	1,000.00
584	THE THE TELEFORM	1,000.00
	W. W. Whitener	1,000.00
38	Earl R. Perkins	1,000.00
817	John Foley	1,000.00
I. O. (511)	William D. Curry	1,000.00
446	Simon E. Smith	300.00
I. O. (76)	Ray Morrison	1,000.00
18	Sigurd Hall Charles G. Richardson Robert L. Grand Smith P. J. Coyne Liloyd M. Harbert T. C. Pugh Ralph V. Sharp John H. Wilson Floyd E. McDow Einar Fredbo W. A. Vanden Wyer John Fuslek Henry Facker W. W. Whitener Earl R. Perkins John Foley William D. Curry Simon E. Smith Ray Morrison Edgar S. Morris Jacob R. Durst Henry A. Mackenzie Harry Frugoli	1,000.00
51	Incoh R Duret	1 000 00
595	Hanry A Magkangia	1,000.00
134	Trans Tanada Macheniale	1,000.00
	Harry Frugon	1,000.00
407	B. Speight Laughlin	1,000.00
386	Matthew W. Kruger	1,000.00
23	William J. Pothen	1,000.00
125	Clair H. Fessler	300,00
I. O. (125)	Glenn F. Baker	650.00
80	Odell B. Cook	1,000.00
863	Clarence F. Black	1,000.00
77	Caleb W Snyder	1,000.00
2	James L. Kelly	1,000.00
I. O. (532)	Edward C Townsend	1,000.00
134	T TT Manager	1,000,00
325	Deal Control	1,000,00
130	Faul I. Betikoler,	1,000.00
474	J. J. Chivers.	1,000.00
9	Toba William Davis	1,000.00
1. O. (66)	Claudia William Ewing	1,000,00
1305	Williams T. Wale	1,000.00
	Williard J. Well	1,000.00
624 562	G. K. Winslow	825.00
	Willard A. Donono,	1,000.00
I. O. (321)	Michael J. Sigmund	1,000.00
99	C. V. Hart	1,000,00
I. O. (923)	H. S. Steed	650.00
82	W. J. Heery	1,000.00
288	E. C. Ritter	1,000.00
363	Fred S Kurtz	1,000.00
77	Henry A. Mackenzie Harry Frugoli B. Speight Laughlin Matthew W. Kruger William J. Pothen Clair H. Fessler Glenn F. Baker Odell B. Cook Clarence F. Black Caleb W. Snyder James L. Kelly Edward G. Townsend J. H. Tansey Paul T. Betikofer J. J. Chivers Frank H. Canale John William Ewing Claudies W. Clary Willard J. Weir G. K. Winslow Williard J. Sigmund C. V. Hart H. S. Steed W. J. Heery E. C. Bitter Fred S. Kurtz John H. Bowsher	1,000.00
323	John B Meredith	1,000.00
I. O. (244)	Walter Allen Marshall	1.000.00
558	Though The Townson	1,000.00 825.00
66	I O Pobleson	1 000 00
38	J. O. Robinson	1,000.00
	George Ruemele	1,000.00
549	Robert C. Case	300.00
77	Joseph M. Grantham	1,000.00
103	L. F. Capelle	1,000.00
3	Walter Balzer	650.00
252	Ray Combs	1,000.00
761	Richard C. Bright	1,000.00
649	Harry B. Foster	1,000.00
77	Russell W. Stedman	300.00
I. O. (20)	Joseph A. McGurty	1,000.00
26	Ashton F Owen	1,000.00
98	Sam Kemble	1,000.00
917	Paymond D Shares	1.000.00
817 I. O. (6) 676	W. J. Heery. E. C. Ritter Fred S. Kurtz. John H. Bowsher John B. Meredith. Walter Allen Marshall Lloyd W. James J. O. Robinson. George Ruemele Robert C. Case. Joseph M. Grantham L. F. Capelle. Walter Balzer Ray Combs Richard C. Bright. Harry B. Foster. Russell W. Stedman Joseph A. McGurty Ashton F. Owen. Sam Kemble Raymond D. Shares. Thomas Henry Nichols.	1,000.00 175.00
0.70	Alush A Rooms	1,000.00
T () (000)	Elles E Itarre	1,000.00
I. O. (263)	Tank D. Callela	1,000.00
244	Joer P. Carkin	825.00
108	Haymond D. Shares Thomas Henry Nichols Alueh A. Boone Elias E. Itnyre Joel P. Calkin Leroy Maulden Benjamin Paul Pollard.	300.00
108	Benjamin Paul Pollard	1,000.00
106	Carl J. Anderson	1,000.00
6 (0.4000)	William E. Blantord	1,000.00
I. O. (965)	Berthel M. Smith	1,000.00

L.U.	Name	Amount
* * ****	Richard Uren	1,000.00
L. O. (536)	Luigi Marcuccio	1,000.00
I. O. (618)	Seemer E. Evans	825.00
I. O. (48)	Frank P. Blewer	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Gilbert W. Anunson	1,000.00
77	Gilbert W. Anunson	1,000.00
674	William H. Lamb	1,000.00
876	Ray Gibbs	1,000.00
276	H. F. Miller	1,000.00
817	Michael P. Leonard	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Frank W. Nelson	1,000.00
134	John W. Ferry	825.00
1, (0, (46)	Walter E. Zoellern	1,000,00
134	William Nettum	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	C. D. Mull	1,000.00
38	Otto Devorak	1,000.00
I. O. (233)	Valentine Snyder	1,000.00
I. O. (1154)	E. W. Gove.	1,000.00
1, 0, (41)	Frank V. Irish	1,000.00
61	O. J. Allbright	1,000.00
574	Harry W. Palmer	1,000.00
1231	Victor A. Bouchard	1,000.00
134	Elmer J. Van Dycke	250,00
1245	Clyde R. Kiehl	1,000.00
1211	William L. Moody	475.00
	Ralph H. Phillips	1,000.00
621	George J. Swaniek	1,000.00
I. O. (748)	George J. Swamma.	1,000,00
1135	Thomas M. Holt	1,000,00
5	William Weder	1,000.00
I. O. (151)	William Weder	1,000,00
744	Raymond F. Walley	1,000,00
I. O. (46)	Frank W. Manin	1,000,00
349	William H. Coyne,	
379	Noah F. Conn	300.00
125	Ed J. France	1,000.00
11	William A. Farrell	1,000,00
31	Ray H. Martini	1,000,00
1009	Matt Moore	150.00
51	Burley Lontz	150.00
492	Hubert Carragher	150.00
1016	Arthur Schupp	150.00
446	William A. Bickham	150.00
1326	Arthur C. Hart	150.00
I. O. (818)	Louis B. Beaver	150.00
	Benjamin Warsaw	150,00
1. O. (11) 213	James Millar	300.00
	Ralph Bedell	150,00
770	Raiph Deuen Committee	10.00100
		\$111,100.00

FOREMAN

(Continued from page 221)

exist, with his superiors, his workers in hiring, training, integrating, moving and dismissing, his relations with the community at large and with himself. No stone is left unturned which would furnish a clue to how he can best work for the betterment of the organization. There is, however, a noticeable omission of anything involving unions. The word is actually mentioned twice only, and the book is written almost from the point of view of a unionless organization. This is another indication that if the book were not undertaken for the employer, at least it was written at his behest.

The picture of the foreman drawn by the authors gives his stature its full value. Perhaps the most elevating aspect of the book is that it shows clearly his crucial position as a keystone in the structure of industry. He can contribute enormously to efficiency in production and satisfactory working conditions if he will utilize all his energies. His position of leadership enables him to affect the atmosphere of the factory even when conditions are not ideal. To do this, however, the foreman must be alert, interested, ambitious and progressive-a man always educating himself. He must see the organization as a whole and never stay his attempts to coordinate the efforts of all the departments through friendly relations and judicious utilization of the company's facilities.

If you are a foreman and are as patient and philosophic as the authors say you need to be, you should read "The Foreman in Manpower Management." Trying to follow the suggestions of the authors will profit you without a doubt, but please, oh please, do not encourage, "the practice of some firms of setting the time for the annual physical check-up on the birthday of the employee—giving the event an added importance."

KNOW-HOW

(Continued from page 215)

only one main motion can be before the house at any one time. Here is the procedure followed in making new motions:

(1) Member rises.

- (2) Member addresses the chair. (Member addresses the chair by title-thus, Mr. President or Mr. Chairman).
 - (3) Chair recognizes the member.
- (4) Member makes a motion. (Proper form of making a motion is "I move that
- (5) Another member seconds the motion. (Person states simply "I second the motion.")
- (6) Chair states the motion. (Chair says "It is moved and seconded that . . . ")

Now it is at this point that motions are debated and subsidiary motions such as amendments and motions to delay are in order. During the debate, the chairman should allow all to speak but should give preference (1) to the maker of the motion for the opening debate; (2) to members who have not spoken; (3) to members of opposing opinions.

(7) The chair takes the affirmative vote. (When the chairman believes that the debating has gone on long enough or when some set time limit has been exhausted, he says: "Are you ready for the question?" If no one rises to speak further on the motion

he takes the vote.)

(8) The chair takes the negative vote. (The vote is usually taken by voice-"ayes" and "noes" except in the case of motions requiring a two-thirds vote when a rising vote is taken. When a division is demanded a standing vote is taken.)

(9) The chair announces the result. (The chair says "The 'ayes' have it and the motion is carried," or "the 'noes' have it and

the motion is lost.")

It is important to bring in at this point how motions can be amended. Amendments may be made in various ways-by striking out words or phrases or sentences or by adding words to the main motion or by inserting words, phrases or sentences or by striking out words or phrases and adding others. Every amendment to a motion is treated as a motion and is voted upon in its turn. Amendments are always voted on first and then the main motion (as amended) is voted upon. Amendments themselves may be amended but are limited to one amendment. However, any number of amendments to the main motion may be offered and voted upon in turn.

We have discussed main motions-those which bring new business before the houseand their amendments. Now let us consider secondary motions which are those motions which apply to business already before the house, to questions of order or procedure, or to matters of comfort and privilege. There are three kinds of secondary motions: Subsidiary, Incidental and Privileged.

I. Subsidiary motions are those which grow out of other motions (are subsidiary to other motions) either the main motion or other subsidiary motions.

The following are subsidiary motions:

- (1) To postpone indefinitely (this motion rejects a main motion without voting directly on it.)
- (2) To amend.
- (3) To amend the amendment.
- (4) To commit or refer to a committee.

- (5) To postpone to a certain time.
- (6) To limit or extend the debate. (7) The previous question (this motion closes the debate and brings the question to a vote).
- To lay on the table (this motion postpones consideration of a question temporarily-perhaps until a more suitable time).
- (9) To take from the table.
- II. Incidental motions apply more to methods of transacting business than to the business itself. Some of the most common ones are:
 - (1) Rise to a point of order (when a member thinks parliamentary procedure has been violated. The chairman decides whether he is correct or not).
 - (2) Appeal from the decision of the chair. (No debate allowed but the chairman may explain the reason for his decision. A vote sustains the chair.)
 - (3) To suspend the rules (requires a %
 - (4) Division of the house.
 - (5) To reconsider.
 - (6) To rescind.
 - (7) To create special orders.
 - (8) To withdraw a motion.
 - To object to consideration of a question.
 - (10) To request information.
- III. Privileged motions are so urgent that they take precedence over all other motions. In certain incidences, members may even interrupt other speaking members to make them, but only when absolutely necessary. The following are privileged motions:
 - (1) Call for orders of the day (request that the assembly adhere to its regular order of business)
 - (2) Fix time of next meeting.
 - (3) To adjourn or recess.
 - (4) To raise a question of privilege (for example, if ventilation is bad or when there is unnecessary noise or other cases when safety or comfort of the assembly is involved).

Following is a Table of Motions which may be helpful for reference. In this list each motion yields to the motion below it and takes precedence over those above.

Main Motion, (This motion requires a second, is debatable, can be amended, can be reconsidered and requires a majority vote.)

To Postpone Indefinitely. (Requires a second, is debatable, cannot be amended, requires a majority vote and a negative vote cannot be reconsidered. An affirmative vote

To Amend Main Motion. (This, of course, applies only to motions which can be amended. Motion must be seconded, is debatable and amendable and requires a majority vote. Can be reconsidered.)

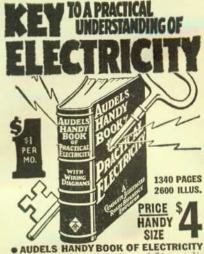
To Amend an Amendment. (Must be seconded, is debatable, cannot be amended, requires a majority vote and can be reconsidered.)

To Refer or Commit to a Committee. (Motion requires a second, is debatable, can be amended, and reconsidered. Requires a majority vote.)

To Postpone to a Certain Time. (Requires

a second, is debatable, can be reconsidered, requires a majority vote.) The Previous Question. (Requires a sec-

ond, cannot be debated, cannot be amended,



For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

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requires a two-thirds vote and cannot be reconsidered once the vote is taken.)

To Limit or Extend Debate. (Requires a second, is not debatable, can be amended, can be reconsidered, and requires a twothirds vote.)

To Lay on the Table, (Requires a second, is not debatable or amendable, cannot be reconsidered. Requires a majority vote.)

Take from the Table. (Requires a second, is not debatable or amendable, cannot be reconsidered and requires a majority vote. This can only be introduced when no other motion is before the assembly.)

To Divide a Motion. (This is to separate a motion into parts. It is amendable but not debatable, requires a majority vote and cannot be reconsidered.)

Objection to Consideration, (Does not require a second, is not debatable, requires a two-thirds vote to sustain the objection, cannot be amended. Cannot be reconsidered.)

To Withdraw a Motion. (Does not require a second, is not debatable, cannot be amended, requires a majority vote. An affirmative vote cannot be reconsidered.)

To Create Special Orders. (Requires a second, is debatable, may be amended, requires a two-thirds vote, can be reconsidered.)

To Suspend the Rules (Requires a second, is not debatable, cannot be amended, requires a two-thirds vote. Cannot be reconsidered.)

To Appeal From a Decision of the Chair. (Motion requires a second, is not debatable, cannot be amended, requires a majority vote to sustain appeal. Can be reconsidered.)

To Rise to Request Information, to a Point of Order or to a Parliamentary Inquiry. (Requires no second, is not debatable, cannot be amended, cannot be reconsidered. A point of order is decided by the chair subject to appeal to the assembly.)

To Call for Orders of the Day. (Does not require a second, is not debatable, cannot be amended, cannot be reconsidered. Majority vote required. It requires a two-thirds vote to postpone an order of the day.)

Question of Privilege. (No second required, is not debatable, cannot be amended, is decided by the chair, subject to appeal to the assembly. A Privileged Motion growing out of a question of privilege is subject to debate and amendment and cannot be reconsidered.)

To Recess. (Requires a second, is not debatable, is amendable, requires a majority vote, cannot be reconsidered, but may be renewed after other business has intervened.)

To Adjourn. (Requires a second, is not amendable or debatable, cannot be reconsidered but can be renewed after intervening business. Requires a majority vote.)

To Fix the Time of the Next Meeting. (Requires a second, may be amended, is debatable if offered as a main motion, is not if offered as a privileged motion while another motion is before the assembly. Can be reconsidered. Requires a majority vote.)

There! We have tried to give you a nutshell outline of parliamentary law. Every chairman or parliamentarian should have a copy of Robert's "Rules of Order" for ready reference as this is considered the last word in authority for parliamentary procedure and practice in the United States.

You've been elected. Do the best job you can and here's luck to you!

COSTS

(Continued from page 213)

The results resemble more nearly the present prices than those of a year ago.

These figures vary almost daily, going a few cents upward or downward. With flax-seed, barley, sugar, coffee, cocoa beans, rubber, rosin, cottonseed oil, print cloth and all metals the prices have, however, risen steadily since June 1, 1946, or October 15, 1946. Some of these products are at their highest marks now though the majority of them have dropped a little since the beginning of March.

SPOT PRIMARY MARKET PRICES FOR 28

COMM	ODITIES	
	June 1,	April 25,
Item	1946	1947
Wheat, bu.		
Kansas City	\$1.871	\$2.728
Minneapolis	1.885	2.660
Flaxseed, bu.	3.350	7.500
Barley, bu.	1.440	2.005
Corn, bu.	1.448	1.716
Butter, lb.	.46	.586
Tallow, lb.	.086	.198
Hogs, 100 lbs.	14.85	23.125
Steer, 100 lbs.		23.75
Lard, 1b.	14	.235
Sugar, lb.	.042	.062
Coffee, lb.	136	.245
Cocoa beans, lb.		.265
Shellac, lb.	365	.62
Rubber, lb.		.25
Hides, lb.	.155	.255
Rosin, 100 lbs.	6.76	8.90
Cottonseed oil, lb.	.143	.26
Print cloth, yd		.218
Silk, lb.		4.17
Wool tops, lb.	1.33	1.54
Burlap, yd.	.118	.231

Item	June 1, 1946	April 25, 1947
Steel scrap, ton		
Chicago		30.75
Philadelphia	18.75	30.00
Tin, lb.	.52	.80
Copper, lb.	.119	.214
Lead, lb.	.065	.15
Zinc, lb.	.086	.11
Cotton, lb.	.281	.358

SPOT MARKET PRICES FOR 28 COMMOD-ITIES COMPARING JUNE 1, 1946, WITH APRIL 25, 1947, MINUS 10 PER CENT

		10 Per Cent
		Reduction
	June 1,	on April 25,
Item		1947, Prices
Wheat, bu.		
Kansas City	\$1.871	\$2.45
Minneapolis	1.885	2.39
Flaxseed, bu.	3,35	6.75
Barley, bu.	1.44	2.80
Corn, bu.		1.54
Butter, lb.	.46	.527
Tallow, lb.	.086	.178
Hogs, 100 lbs.	14.85	20.81
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.76	21.37
Lard, lb.	.14	.211
Sugar, lb.	.042	.0558
Coffee, lb.	.136	.22
Cocoa beans, 1b.	.09	.238
Shellac, lb.		.558
Rubber, lb.		.225
Hides 1h	155	.229
Rosin, 100 lbs.	6.76	8.10
Cottonseed oil, lb.	.143	.234
Print cloth, yd.		.196
Silk, lb.	3.08	3.75
Wool tops, lb.	1.33	1.39
Burlap, yd.	.118	.208
Steel scrap, ton	the state of	177.00
Chicago	18.75	27,675
Philadelphia	18.75	27.00
Tin. lb.	.52	.72
Copper, lb.	.119	.192
Lead, lb.		.13
Zinc, 1b.		.099
Cotton, lb.	7 77 77 77	.322
cotton, io.		2201

This still points to high costs of living and a raw deal for the housewife.

PROGRESS

(Continued from page 220)

can provide jobs, widen markets, and stabilize the general economy, and it is our obligation to pass this knowledge on to less industrially advanced countries. This is not altruism, the war has taught us that we cannot live alone and cannot tolerate low standards elsewhere without pulling ourselves down. Pan-American economic relations can be a source of prosperity and amity, as well as a yardstick for the rest of the world.

Working together on the economic level will never be wholly effective unless we share our knowledge of health, education and social security, and at the same time gain for ourselves an appreciation for and understanding of the culture and traditions of other nations. The problems and policies a country develops are rooted in the ideals and philosophies of the people. Respect for and interest in these customs and ideas are the most effective means of insuring friendship and close cooperation in the social and economic situations they affect. Approaching Hispanic America with respect and interest will help us to understand its people as workers, Americans, and world citizens.

MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from page 223) mined to produce as much as they can, as fast as they can. I doubt their determination to carry out the third statement which said they were also determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Your fourth paragraph stated that American Manufacturers are also determined that such price increases as may be necessary will be only those fully justified by increases in wage and other production costs. The joker of that is the last three words, "other production costs." The wage increases of last summer were compensated for in price increases months ago but commodity prices continued to rise long after the wage increases were absorbed. Are you sure, Mr. Manufacturer, that you did not realize this would not take place until the general public had exhausted all its surplus money?

You said, "prices will be fair and reasonable to all." Due to the shortage of newsprint I will not even attempt to comment on that statement. You also stated quality would be improved although I believe you will find it somewhat difficult to point out the improvements. You told us black markets would disappear. I would like to buy some meat at the old black market prices which were lower than my butcher is now asking.

Your statement "America will enter the period of prosperity that everyone has been hoping for" makes me think of an editorial that appeared in this magazine some months back and its closing sentence said, "Merrily we go to Hell."

Yours truly,

Gordon Anderson.

DISPUTES

(Continued from page 217)

Beyond the objective of stable contractual relationships come the objectives in the field of economy. The first objective is the utilization of our full resources. We now see that the waste of human manpower is a senseless waste; that we are not using our resources to the full advantage until we have worked out a scheme by which everyone who wants and needs to work can find a job, and everyone who finances it can find a reasonable return on his investment.

With all the noise that is going on at this moment, we are producing more civilian goods and services than ever before in America. There is no question that we are going ahead to a very high level of civilian production. Take any figure you prefersay an annual production of civilian goods and services in a quantity which at present prices is worth 160 billion-our problem is then to stabilize that boom condition. It is apparent that you can't do that without distribution, and it is also apparent, as a simple mathematical proposition, that you cannot continue very long to consume at the annual rate of 160 billion dollars worth of goods and services in America at the present relationship of income to prices. There is not that much income. Therefore, to get that level of distribution and consumption, you have to increase income and hold prices; i.e., increase the ratio of money income to current prices. Well, is that a new idea in America? A hundred years ago the price level in America was just about what it is now. The income in America has increased

at least five times in the hundred years. That is typical of America. It is the traditional American procedure, to increase income in relation to prices.

There is surely no necessary conflict of interest between management and labor as to the desirability of this high-level economy. There is no argument about that. But there is argument about the means. One side—to exaggerate a little—one side says that all the necessary wage increases can come out of excess profits. The other side says no—every wage increase must be followed by a corresponding price increase. Those are the two sides. You can put your finger on the dispute right there. That is the sore point of controversy.

But the economic fact is that support for a consumption level of 160 billion dollars cannot be found in that dispute, nor any significant fraction of it. If you took all the excess profits in the country today and turned them into wages, you would not at present prices get consuming power up to 160 billion dollars that way. Whichever side is right, that dispute, hot as it is, is unrealistic. The only way to stably increase income in relation to prices is to bring about a stable increase in the efficiency of production. That is the problem that must be solved. We cannot stabilize this high-level economy without solving that problem of more efficient production. It is a problem common to labor and management and in which their interests are identical. There is no irreconcilable conflict of interest in that field.

The problem is clear. The responsibility is joint. The answer is obscure. But surely the answer lies in the future and can be found by intelligent research and experimentation. How do you divide the total profit? That is not an emotional question. It is a practical, pragmatic question—what division of the total profit will keep the economy going? That is the question. That is the thing to get inquisitive about.

Now what has the government got to do with it? When the time comes that we can have the government sitting on the sidelines, having nothing to do with collective bargaining, it will be a happy day. But what do we want the government to do about it? There is much, too much, debate about legislation to prohibit strikes. It wastes our time to discuss how a government can do something without any structure of agreement from the ground up. It cannot be done. But we do not waste our time when we address ourselves to the question, what can the government, and the people, do to make a strike or lockout truly the last resort.

And, whether we like it or not, the government is in the economic picture and there is an economic policy at present specified and set forth in detail in the President's message of September 6, 1945, and again in the State of the Union message of January, 1946. It is a national policy, proposed by the government, and it ought to be treated as such. It ought to be discussed—the good accepted and applied and the faults corrected. We have this economic job in America and the fate of mankind depends on a correct solution of it. It is a human job and a non-partisan job. We ought to go about it. If our government becomes inert—if it won't help—then we, the people, ought to help ourselves.

PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from page 223)

The third aspect of the polls to be considered has to do with the interpretation and reporting of results. A few illustrations will indicate that there are some serious slips in this respect. And once again, the errors run consistently in a direction unfavorable to labor.

A first example is that of the Gallup poll in 1942 which reported a two-to-one vote of disapproval of "the Government's policy with regard to labor union regulation"—a definite black eye for New Deal labor policy. The sub-headline of the release announces: "Public Disapproves Government Policy Toward Labor Unions."

But the percentages are not at all what they appear to be and the headlined conclusion is entirely unjustified. The percentages are not based on the whole population sample. Instead, they represent the views of a specially selected group of people who had already declared themselves concerned about the need for greater regulation of unions. Few readers can have failed to be misled by this report. . . .

Putting together all the evidence, one cannot escape the conclusion that the labor poll material is biased. It contains many varieties of bias, but they all point in the same direction. They are not random errors. Search as one will, he can discover scarcely any instances of pro-labor loading. In the choice of topics, in the wording of questions, and in the reporting of results, unionism fails to receive balanced and impartial treatment. The polls, taken as a whole, are clearly not fair to organized labor. . . .

In addition, there can be no question that we urgently need research centers devoted to thoroughgoing, continuing attitude studies in the labor relations field, under the relatively non-partisan auspices of leading universities and perhaps of Government. Happily, important moves are beginning along these lines in several universities.

HOUSING

(Continued from page 226)

ards of functionalism, but a public rejection of industrially built homes on the grounds of nonconformity would be a denial of the concept of high quality shelter for all people which, given time and careful study, can both serve and be pleasing.

Many prominent architects and designers have joined the ranks of public housers and prefabricators, aiming to adapt the values of space, light and beauty to inexpensive materials and processes. The flexibility and future of industrial homes are unlimited—using panels, additional units, adaptable storage space, solar ventilation and individualized color and shape patterns, planners have begun to develop homes that can appeal to varied needs and tastes without losing their time and money-saving benefits.

Agitation for housing has also put the area of community planning into the limelight, and we are growing more cognizant of the necessity for relating educational, social and transportation facilities directly to groups of homes. The haphazard, sprawling nature of our cities and towns, and the inadequate utility services of our rural areas were caused by a failure to plan for economically and esthetically desirable environments. New housing developments will pattern a new over-all atmosphere for living, only when



slum districts are wiped out simultaneously, and blighted areas are prepared for redevelopment into well-integrated neighborhoods.

A public understanding of the factors involved in housebuilding, and possible group action to simplify the picture may alleviate some of the confusion surrounding so basic a communal need. Lowered home costs require reduced land prices, revaluation of blighted areas, liberalized interest rates, more enlightened taxation policies, and investment instead of land speculation. Revision of outdated building codes is a paramount need, for they have frequently proved detrimental as obstacles to improved techniques and products, rather than acted as standards to effective performance. Organizations like the National Committee on Housing, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., are attempting to clarify and publicize these problems, and have prepared worthwhile reports to guide and stimulate action. The Small Homes Council of the University of Illinois in Urbana, devotes its study to the problems of the small housebuilder, and publishes information of interest to prospective owners. Cooperative housing, in which the tenants or owners are completely responsible and plan and operate as a unit, is growing rapidly. Attempts are being made to introduce a section into the proposed bill for low interest loans to cooperative groups, which are the most hopeful evidence of public understanding and desire to have a say in the housing predicament.

Housing is an international problem and all over the world planning for new cities is going on, with an almost universal recognition of the fact that the environment in which their citizens are living is a direct responsibility of the government. The proposed Town and Country Planning Bill in Great Britain, to control land use for community value, is perhaps the most extreme manifestation of this consciousness. Other nations have the gigantic task of not only building new communities, but also of trying to salvage the symbols of their tradition and culture from war's destruction. We, then, have an even greater challenge, for our cities are blighted only by our own blindness in the past. If, from wide public education and agitation, an understanding of and program for housing can develop, we may be able to up-root the mistakes of the past, and create open, green and healthy communities for every-

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	All .		THE Jour
BOWLING			Canna
	Tri-City Electric Co.	Local	Score 2765
(Continued from page 225)	Electricians No. 2	117	2765
Team Local Score G. Bresnan—W. O'Neal 1 1010	No. 3 Team Fenkell Whse.	38	2764 2763
H. Mielke—H. Stenz 494 1008	L. U. 948	948	2762
B. McCombs—W. Schuler 17 998	Preeter Electric Co Mercury Recreation	8	2721 2715
M. Williams—M. Chrismer 1 NS	L. U. 369 No. 4 Team	369	2711
D. Heinemann-O. Kruger 948 N.S.	No. 4 Team	38 58	2700 2690
	Primary Brown Electric Co.	8	2648
ATT TUDAMO	No. 1 Team Rainbows	00	2635 2628
Name Score	L. U. 528	528	2590
H. Hopfinger—St. Louis (L. U. 1) 1970			
P. Morton—Cincinnati (L. U. 212) 1963	SINGLES	EVENT	
W. Huber—Detroit (L. U. 17) 1958 R. Koebel—Detroit (L. U. 58) 1954 H. Zang—Detroit (L. U. 58) 1954 F. Gregorich—Detroit (L. U. 78) 1949 R. Parent—Saginaw (L. U. 557) 1934 H. Neck St. Fortic (L. U. 17) 1949		1227	Cooms
H. Zang—Detroit (L. U. 58) 1952	Name Score W. Olsen 728	J. Crowley	Score 597
R. Parent—Saginaw (L. U. 557) 1934	F. Gregorich 727	M. Randall	597
	R. Koebel 695 M. Elliot 694	B. Camin	595
R. Worpell—Detroit (L. U. 58) 1919 J. Bunetta—Detroit (L. U. 58) 1918	R. Parent 690	E. Anderson T. Kidwell M. Birnie D. Hill	595
	P. Maiorana 676 L. Hill 674	M. Birnie	594
SQUAD PRIZE WINNERS	H. Hopfinger 672	D. Hill	594
Team Events Score Squad No. 1,	C. Cousino 670 W. Huber 666	J. Pelletier J. Eastcott	594
Edward D. Vanfossan, Elgin (L. U. 117) 254	H. Nash 665	J. Eastcott E. Freytag	593 593
Squad No. 2. William Richardson, Detroit (L. U. 58) 256	J. Abdoo 665 R. Kruse 662	W. Huber N. Edwards	593
Squad No. 3.	H. Zang 662 C. Erskine 658	R. Williams R. Zahn M. Keller	593 593
C. Schultz, Detroit (L. U. 17) 259 Squad No. 4.	J. Righy 658	M. Keller	592
A. Cain, Detroit Neon (L. U. 58) 266	E. Morton 654 L. Aspinall 654	H. Russell W. Zapoli	591
Singles and Doubles Events Score	F. Lambert 655	R. Dimmet	591
Squad No. 1. C. Cousino, Cleveland (L. U. 38) 258	F. Allen 652 C. Wilson 650	W. Priem C. Therriault _	590
Squad No. 2.	A. Lockman 650	H. Dzomba	589
Joseph Paha, Chicago (L. U. 134) 257 Squad No. 3.	N. Curtis 647	W. O'Connell - P. Falk	589 589
H. Nash, St. Louis (L. U. 1) 288	H. Espalage 645 C. Turner 645 M. Haskell 640 F. Wellman 649 V. Young 639	E Berg	589
Squad No. 4. P. Morton, Cincinnati (L. U. 212) 265	M. Haskell 640	R. Worpell A. Frank L. Bishop	589 589
Squad No. 5.	V. Young639 W. Lenke638	L. Bishop	589
R. Parent, Saginaw (L. U. 557) 264 Squad No. 6.	W. Lenke 638 J. Belcoure 636	R. Selby	589 588
C. Mappen, Detroit (L. U. 58) 261	A. Polzin 634	R. Selby W. Voit L. Kramp	588
Squad No. 7. R. Koebel, Detroit (L. U. 58) 269	S. Rosenthal 634 A. Barratt 634	L. Benedict	28.1
Squad No. 8.	F. Kinkoff 632	C. Weiland	587
F. Gregorich, Detroit (L. U. 17) 268	J. Holman 631 J. Ringhofer 631	R. Henderson L. Kaemmerler	587
TEAM EVENT	F. Keilman 631	H. Daly	586
The state of the s	R. Seiden 630 W. McMurray 628	C. Pfluger J. O'Dea	585 585
Team Local Score Ohms 58 3111 Conduits 58 3087	C Bull 627	F. Cibulka	584
Electricians No. 1 117 3069	J. Wida 627 W. Langusch 627	J. Enright E. Troy	584
Insulators 58 3058 Team No. 1 134 3041	D. Diamond 626	W Ridmann	584
Generators 58 3034	A. Veersma 625 H. Gurrath 623	E. Carter W. Rigby E. Jacobs	584
Conductors 58 3019 Volts 58 2993	E. Armbruster 623	E. Jacobs	583
Monday's Entries 58 2989	S. Domenico 622 W. Schuler 622	W. DeLevil H. Vance	583
Daybrite 1 2988 Power Factors 58 2982	O. Kasbohm 622	F. Vraney	582
Batteries 58 2980	C. Hall 621 E. Ryan 620	H. Scott	
Mount Olivet Whse 17 2977 Team No. 3 134 2972	E. Conroy 619	J. Hillock A. Peters	
Amperes 58 2964	W. Wilson 619	J. Durham	580
Comets1079 2953	A. Graham 618 E. Lockman 618	B. McCombs D. Johnson, Jr.	
Watts 58 2941	A Ochsner 617	E. Sylvester	579
G. E. Kramer Co 1 2940 Tigers 17 2940	G. Myers 617 N. Johnson 616	W. Sherger, Jr. R. McGinn	
Local No. 1 (A) 2936	J. Hull 616	J. Cardinal	578
Team No. 2 134 2935 Team No. 2 494 2922	J. Bunetta 616 J. Stock 615	L. Thompson	
St Louis Dubbs 1 2919	M. Sweney 614	S. Berst	576
Torpedoes 1079 2915 Lions 17 2909	J. Loucks 614 H. Maguire 613	P. Wrobles R. Oster	575
Local No. 1 (B) 1 2908	J. Jelinek 613	E. Rolfe	575
Electricians 557 2904 Team No. 2 38 2898	G. Mues 612 V. Thomalla 612	E. Fisher J. Dullard	574
Maple Whse 17 2892	R. Waters 612	J. Scheck	574
Romanoff Electric Co	E. Schweiger 612 J. Apel 612	F. Graf E. Savio	573
Kaemmerlen Electric Co 1 2889	F. Prokop 612	W. Bailey	573
E. and B. Beer 17 2885 High Tensions 58 2880	H. Turner 611 R. Blagden 610	V. Feinauer E. Kelling	572
Motors 58 2875	S. Noel 609	T. Finn	571
Teel Lighting 8 2873 Edison Club 58 2873	E. Scherrick 607 F. Clingan 607	E. Huber W. Richardson	
Team No. 4 494 2868	W. Bushman 607	C. Rose E. Luebbert	570
O'Connells 134 2861 Neon (Walker and Co.) 58 2858	D. Hubert 606	E. Gomer	569
Eggleston Electric Co 8 2850	H. Nageotte 606	R. Betzhold F. Jordi	568
Rockets	R. Reider 605	W. Hirsch	567
Team No. 1 494 2833	C. Holstein 605	W. Luethy	566 566
Transformers 58 2832 E. H. McGraw Electric Co 697 2826	G. Stein 605	F. Bremser	566
Frank Adams Electric Co. 1 2824	R. Drake 604	E. Yeager E. Strehlow	
Rectifiers 58 2823 Scannell Electric Co 8 2821	H. Langing 603 A. Dorociak 603	J. Santoro	565
L. U. 983 983 2818	J. Rummells 603 K. LaButte 603	E. Jespersen H. Mielke	565 564
Pipe Trades 8 2808 Condensers 58 2807	C. Harris 603	L. Killian	564
J. Livingston Co 697 2806	L. Smith 602 L. Kerby 601	F. Blind D. McArty	562
Harlan Electric Co. 8 2805 Cold Cathodes 58 2804	C. Milligan 600	D. McArty H. Frisch	562
No. 3 Team 494 2803	C. Schultz 599 W. Rigby 599	E. Lorenzen P. Porch	
Underground 17 2800 Deions 17 2791	R. Ulrichsen 598	L. Martin	561
Sunbeams1079 2790	L. Matthews 598 R. Steih 597	W. Lohman	560
Detroit Athletics 205 2787 Starlights 1079 2787	W. Blum 597	H. Dipert	560

Deions ______ Sunbeams _____ Detroit Athletics Starlights _____

W. Rigby R. Ulrich L. Matthe R. Steih W. Blum H. Stenz

Martin _ Lohman Kacarka Dipert _ Brenzel

LWEHD.

Name	Score	Name W. Noch	Score
Name R. McGee L. Kibby	559	W. Noch	535
L. Kibby	559	L. Poli	535
C. Finkler	DD1	T Kash	534
E Zang	55.0	W. Alyea	534
J. Steinauer	556	P. Buehrle	534
R. Evans	550	H. Krippendorf	534
R. McMall	550	T Condresu	533
J. Stevens	555	W. Sherger, Sr	531
C. McLarty C. Hudson	555	W. Sherger, Sr H. Miller	531
C. Hudson	554	L COHINS	UGG WWW
A. Falconer	554	J. Maser	530
R Adair	553	A. Bertrand C. Chives	528
E Engle	555	C. Chives	528
D. Picard H. Foor	553	D. Abdoo	526
H. Foor	553	C. Finke	526
J. Manoney	000	R. Prehm	520
R. Hammond	553	E. Ehrler	522
E. Sullivan	551	H. Stapleton A. Reinhardt _	591
C. McGinnis	551	J. Roch	510
A. Litzau	550	R. Schmidt	518
O. Reinholtz	049	F. Whelan	517
G. Felz L. Necly	040 E40	G. Pirtle	517
L. Necly C. Martin	549	W White	516
C. MartinA. Ott	548	W. White F. Batke	516
E. Bull	547	W. Wischmeyer J. Russell	516
F. Sadowski	547	J. Russell	515
M Williams	546	B. Fisher	514
J. Probst R. Henkel	546	F. Welage	510
R. Henkel	546	C. Ehrler	510
G. Nieman	044	W. Cloutier	510
E. Rossman	544	A. Weimer	508
A. Rozman	544	F. Kiley	507
N. Vedel	543	C. Anderson	500
Joseph Paha	542	C. Dzomba G. Albrecht	505
W. Keith	542	A. Mues	505
J. Coleman	549	J. Acker	505
A. Lelling C. Ehernberg	549	P. Gould	502
T Vancalson	541	O. King	501
F Matthews	541	A. Dahlheimer	500
J. Vanacker E. Matthews H. Koepnick E. VanFossan	541	A. Dahlheimer W. Brown	496
E. VanFossan	541	H. Yunk	494
G Graf	541	R. Kregenow _	494
J. Waxer A. Mapes E. Nuytten	541	G. Hepner W. O'Neal	490
A. Mapes	541	W. O'Neal	480
E. Nuytten	541	W. Kaminski H. Wagner T. Jones W. Schultheis	475
John Pana	540	H. Wagner	400
M. Simms	539	T. Jones W. Schultheis G. Bresnan	409
W. King F. Welter	539	W. Schultneis	NG
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J. Angarola R. Zell	538	P. Gimbosa	NS
T. Lavens	530	D Heinemann	NS
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L. Trutza H. Gundel	535	J. Amie	NS
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PATENT CASE

(Continued from page 245)

"In a paper presented by Percy H. Thomas at the 23rd Annual Convention of the American Institute of Engineers held at Milwaukee May 28-31, 1906, which dealt with mercury vapor rectifiers, he stated, at p. 531, that: 'Current passing through the vacuum space in the mercury vapor apparatus experiences a loss of voltage, the numerical value of which tends to remain constant, independent of the current strength, except with small currents.'

"He stated at subdivision 1, p. 532:

The voltage loss in the vapor increases with increase of vapor pressure, and more or less closely in proportion to this pressure; consequently, since the mercury vapor pressure depends directly upon the temperature of the mercury electrode, the vapor voltage loss is more or less proportional also to the temperature of the mercury electrode or electrodes!'

"At subdivision 5 (on the same page) the author, however, remarked:

'The voltage loss is nearly independent of the current strength, but varies slightly in a direction opposite to the current.'

"It may be argued that the first and last statement we have quoted are inconsistent with those in subdivision 1, supra. We think, however, that the reference to the voltage drop as constant meant only that it was constant in the small rectifiers of the type then in use. The larger rectifiers had not been developed as early as 1906, when Thomas wrote the article, and no attempt had been made to deal with the problem of minimizing the loss arising from a voltage drop. But saving of that loss was not sought and because it was not important in small

rectifiers, when it became important because it was a serious factor in larger rectifiers, the means to lessen it were at hand. It was known to vary with vapor pressure and anyone who wished to lessen it might regulate the pressure in standard ways with which those engaged in constructing mercury rectifiers were already familiar."

Assertions made by the defendant in the brief to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"Thomas' Copyrighted Article of 1906 (Ex.C, marked Def. Ex. 2) on page 2 states:

Vapor. 1. The voltage loss in the vapor increases with increase of vapor pressure, and more or less closely in proportion to this pressure; consequently, since the mercury vapor is saturated and its pressure depends directly upon the temperature of the mercury electrode, the vapor voltage loss is more or less proportional also to the temperature of the mercury electrode or electrodes.

'2. The voltage loss depends upon the chemical composition of the vapor; that is, it will be different with oxygen, hydrogen, and air, even at the same pressure; and all of these give a much greater loss than mercury which is one of the great advantages in the use of the latter.'

"This authority points out that the voltage loss increases with the increase of vapor pressure and shows that it was commonly known long before the Tschudy patent. For efficiency or avoidance of voltage loss, a vacuum pump was and must be used to decrease the density of the vapor and increase the degree of vacuum. That was regulation of arc losses."

Comparing the two statements cited it will be noticed that the court blindly followed defendant's assertions which had already been corrected in our reply brief to the District Court and repeated in the "Petition for Rehearing to the Circuit Court of Appeals." I quote from our brief as follows:

"The paper by Percy H. Thomas on 'Some Fundamental Characteristics of Mercury Vapor Apparatus, Defendant's Exhibit C.'

"The argument of defendant's counsel with respect to the alleged anticipation of the method patent in suit (Re-issue 14,816) appears to be based chiefly upon a quotation from the above article, referred to as the Thomas' Copyrighted Article of 1906 (Defendant's Brief, p. 6). The Thomas article has been discussed in plaintiff's brief, p. 25.

"The quotation relied upon by defendant's counsel is the statement by Thomas that 'the voltage loss in the vapor increases with increase of vapor pressure, and more or less closely in proportion to this pressure.' Standing alone and without the context and without distinguishing between loss of voltage (voltage loss) and vapor loss (voltage loss in the vapor) it might appear that Thomas had knowledge of the theory upon which plaintiff's invention is based. With respect to the voltage loss, Thomas says in his introductory paragraph, that this is 'a constant and comparatively insignificant loss,' and he naturally made no provision for the regulation or control of what he considered insignificant. In regard to this insignificant voltage loss, Thomas says on p. 532:

'This loss is the sum of three other losses more or less different in character, that is, the vapor loss, the positive electrode loss and negative electrode loss.'

"The quotation relied upon by defendant's

counsel has, therefore, reference only to a component (vapor loss) of the insignificant and constant voltage loss, which governs watt loss and efficiency and gives the wrong impression. As pointed out in plaintiff's brief, p. 25, the Thomas article relates solely to mercury vapor lamps of the Cooper He-witt type. The subject matter under consideration is the designing and cooling of a lamp which after being designed and completed is sealed off without any subsequent regulation of density. The Thomas article does not deal with the regulation of the efficiency of a rectifier by control of the density of the vapor and the paper is absolutely silent with respect to the subject matter of plaintiff's discovery. There is no suggestion in the Thomas paper that it would be advantageous to regulate or control the density of the vapor while the apparatus is in operation. His method for preserving the density of the vapor is to seal the bulb or chamber (p. 550) and his diagram (p. 549) shows a bulb without any pump or other means for regulating the pressure or density. It may appear to a casual reader that what Thomas said respecting the insignificant loss in the vapor apparatus under consideration by him had a deeper meaning than he intended, but his meaning becomes clear when the paper is carefully read. The statement made by defendant's counsel (Brief, p. 6) that the Thomas paper establishes that it was commonly known that 'for efficiency or avoidance of voltage loss, a vacuum pump must be used to decrease the density of the vapor and increase the degree of vacuum' is a misstatement if it is intended to refer to anything which Thomas taught should be done after the initial density was established and the pump removed."

This represents a correct interpretation of the Thomas article and was in substance identical with the one by the U. S. Patent Office after my patent application had been investigated for seven years. The court's assertion that "It (voltage loss) was known to vary with vapor pressure" is clearly erroneous because Thomas did not establish that the voltage loss or arc loss and which governs efficiency, varies with vapor pressure. This means that the court's opinion is based on beliefs and assumptions and not on what the court record clearly revealed, and is, therefore, invalid. I testified as follows:

"I began, in December, 1909, experimental researches on the mercury are rectifier, known also as the Cooper Hewitt rectifier." etc....

"L. B. W. Jolley in his book entitled, 'Alternating Current Rectification' states:

"'So far the container loss which is dependent upon arc drop has been taken to be constant. This is not strictly true and it is interesting to compare the effect of this assumption with what is known to be the case. Dr. William Tschudy has made a series of classical experiments which elucidate this point and incidentally others at the same time."

This goes to show even for the small rectifier the voltage loss is not constant as Thomas claimed. I further testified in regard to the Thomas article:

"Furthermore, this Thomas article speaks of three different losses occurring in the arc, consisting of the anode voltage drop,

the vapor loss and the cathode loss. These three different losses bring about the total loss and this total voltage loss is about 14 volts and constant."

After my testimony defendant's "expert" testified as follows under oath:

"As to what experience I have had tending to qualifying to explain mechanical and electrical structures from patents, descriptions and the like, I am a graduate engineer from Cornell University. While there a good portion of my study was devoted to the construction, theory, efficiency and application of electrical machinery.

"Mr. Thomas deals with the effect of vapor density and temperature on the *voltage loss* and explains that the voltage loss is a combination of the anode loss, cathode loss and the vapor loss."

This false statement was corrected in our brief as follows:

"The first part of this statement is not a true statement as Thomas did not claim that the entire voltage or arc loss is dependent upon the vapor density and temperature. His remarks had reference only to a component, namely the vapor loss. Plaintiff (Tschudy) had already called attention to this fact."

In order to "prove" to the Court that there was a prior disclosure, the expert had substituted the word "voltage loss" and used by Thomas for the entire voltage loss or arc loss and which governs efficiency, for the word "voltage loss in the vapor" or "vapor loss." This deception was repeated in de-



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. fendant's brief as previously shown and prompted the court to accept the false statement in defendant's brief to the effect that Thomas pointed out "that the voltage loss increases with the increase of vapor pressure and shows that it was commonly known long before the Tschudy patent.

Further quoting from my testimony:

"While numerous investigators could be cited who reported their findings and stated that the arc loss is constant and negligible, a few authorities are cited. On page 749 of the 'Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers,' 1905, Charles P. Steinmetz makes the following statement:

'The loss of power in a rectifier tube which in a series arc circuit is negligible, there occurs a constant drop of voltage, about 18 volts irrespective of load or current in the tube.'

"As is well known in the art, Steinmetz was prominently connected with the development work of the General Electric glass rectifier.

"Schaefer, the European authority and originator of the Brown-Boveri large capacity rectifier, gave his first description in the German Electrotechnical paper E.T.Z. That also appeared in the British Electrical Review, February 10, 1911, p. 208 and 209, and which papers are also cited as anticipation. In this paper Schaefer has nothing more to say in reference to arc loss than it is 15 volts.

"It has been referred to, that the Schaefer design shows a water cooling system consisting of a tank mounted above the rectifier tank and where the water is flowing down, the cool water by gravity, and the hot water rises. Well, in effect such a cooling system is the equivalent of Cooper Hewitt's condensing chamber. In other words, such a cooling system must be so provided that enough water is flowing down to have the cooling effect that for a maximum load too high a vapor pressure is prevented. This ordinary cooling system in no way or in any way suggests a regulation, and it is significant that this Schaefer article states that the voltage drop is 15 volts. In other words, he takes a standpoint that this drop is constant for all loads, and insignificant or of no consequence to consider. Therefore, no special means or any refinements in regulation were provided. In the same manner all of the same remarks apply to the vacuum pump. Schaefer shows a vacuum pump. He says he is using it intermittently. The showing of a vacuum pump or the mentioning of vacuum is no indication that he had any idea of regulation of the vacuum or, in case of the cooling system, that indicated that the regulation of the cooling system was necessary or advisable.

"It is interesting to note that Professor Epstein published a test performed on this early type Brown-Boveri mercury arc rectifier in the German Electrotechnical paper, 'E.T.Z.' No. 50, 1913. In this report there is nothing mentioned regarding vapor pressure regulation or even hinted that an exact regulation of the vacuum or density or temperature is essential for an efficient operation of the rectifier. In his test record which he gives in his publication, no items are found regarding the aforementioned point. There is nothing said about the degree of vacuum, whether it was measured or not, nor is it mentioned that certain temperatures of the

cooling water were observed. Wouldn't it be reasonable to assume that if these designers and investigators would have recognized at that time the importance of such a regulation, that they would have dwelt in detail on those points and would not have neglected to at least indicate their findings in this report? Professor Epstein was specifically employed by the Hartman and Braun Company, which had promoted the Schaefer rectifier before it was taken over by Brown-Boveri, for the purpose of getting an expert opinion as to the efficiency and operation of the Schaefer rectifier."

Further quoting from my testimony:

"Furthermore, I would like to direct attention to the patent of Schaefer. The U.S.A. patent No. 1,097,473. On page 1, line 14, the following statement is made:

'In var or electric apparatus, and more particularly in mercury rectifiers, two facts are of especial importance; the arrangement of the electrodes with relation to each other and the condensing chamber, etc. On the other hand, one has early recognized the usefulness of the condensing chamber for the purpose of maintaining the vapor pressure in as low state as possible. Such facts, however, were hitherto considered only in the construction of rectifiers for small output having glass bulbs, while rectifiers for large outputs are wanting of such contrivances and hence are insufficient as regards capacity.'

"Now, here is the whole aim of Schaefer clearly stated. He took Cooper Hewitt's idea, was fully satisfied that this properly rated condensing chamber properly designed for small rectifiers was the solution of the large capacity rectifier. There is nothing mentioned as to the temperature or vapor pressure or the arc loss. Neither has he at any time given any indication in his later publication. So it is my contention that any claim or any remark that Schaefer already clearly recognized the usefulness of the density regulation, or necessity is, therefore, not correct."

The application for this mentioned patent, and which was one of defendant's exhibits, was made on February 25, 1913, and long after I disclosed my method patent. There is no new principle disclosed in the Schaefer patent, except mechanical details and as proven by my testimony:

"And in reference to the cooling effect, or rather the purpose of the condensing chamber, I would like to state from Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1903, p. 73, the statement made by Percy H. Thomas:

'This control of the temperature and density inside the lamp is done by Hewitt in a properly rated condensing chamber outside the light-giving column, the mercury condenses in those bulbs and keeps the density down to the desired point. It is extremely important, and Hewitt has done an enormous amount of work on that, to get the right ratio between the size of the condensing chamber.' etc. . . .

"So it is clearly seen that at that time already and prior to my investigation, the idea was firmly entrenched that, first, the arc loss is negligible, of no consequence, second, that the condensing chamber or the equivalent of a cooling system as marked by Schaefer, or rather as described in his first publica-

tion in the German Electrotechnical paper in 1911, that this is sufficient."

I further testified:

"All of this convinced me that the attempt of the Westinghouse Company to make perfectly tight tanks so as to dispense with vacuum equipment was, according to the status of the science in vacuum technique a hopeless undertaking and a step in the wrong direction. This attempt was finally given up in 1918 after a large expenditure of money and this rectifier was not used commercially.

"I mention this example in detail because it shows convincingly that the vacuum or vapor pressure control was by no means such an old story as several people later on maintained it was. If anyone has seen, as I have seen, and made as much effort to introduce this regulation, any such statement that my regulation was old is a statement which I cannot understand."

Six years after my disclosure of my regulation for efficiency in mercury arc rectifiers, in contrast to the prior art which concerned itself only with continuity of operation, the Westinghouse Company finally found out that an exact vacuum control together with temperature control was indispensable. The entire argument of the court fails to recognize the distinction between control for continuity of operation and control for efficiency, that is, regulation to minimize arc loss and which the court admitted is important in large capacity rectifiers. The examiners-in-chief in the Patent Office clearly understood the distinction between an operative density as maintained by the prior art and the control or regulation of the density to attain efficiency, selecting a particular density on which to operate and as first disclosed by the writer. The court misconstrued the true state of the prior art as bearing upon the method patent. It will be recalled that the court in its opinion stated that although Thomas reported in his article that the voltage drop is constant, yet if he had created a large capacity rectifier he would have known automatically that in this case the arc loss is not negligible and constant and that he would have provided an arc loss regulation for his contemplated design. The court's statement is disproved by the facts just cited from the court record, and when showing that the manufacturers were still groping in the dark as to regulation when attempts for creation of a commercial large capacity rectifier were made. Further proof is furnished from my testimony contained in the court record and reads as follows:

"Regarding the two German publications of the year 1917, also cited and further describing the Brown-Boveri Schaefer rectifier the following is of interest: On top of column 3, page 89, it is mentioned that the rectifier tank is surrounded by water. On the bottom of column 2, page 90, it is mentioned that on account of the effectiveness of the seal a sufficiently high vacuum could be maintained for a long time, so that the vacuum pump could be completely disconnected. This is especially emphasized in the second paragraph of page 108, where it is said that the vacuum pump was put out of operation after the rectifier had been running for a while. There is nothing said about a vacuum or density regulation, on the con-

(Continued on page 256)

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trary it is stated that after the rectifier has been in operation for some time it is not necessary also to regulate the cooling water. All of this is in striking contrast to the American Brown-Boveri rectifier which later appeared on the market about 1925."

As shown in court these modern rectifiers have an exact vacuum and temperature control with necessary regulating devices working instantaneously as soon as unfavorable conditions inside the tank arise so as to maintain thereby efficient operation of the rectifier. We had warned the court repeatedly that defendant's counsel by distorting the quotations from patents and publications of the prior art and giving to them a meaning not intended or contemplated by the authors, endeavored to create the inference that there was knowledge of my discovery prior to my disclosure. Although it was clearly shown in our "Petition for Rehearing to the Circuit Court of Appeals" that the court had erred in every point, yet the petition was denied. Counsel for plaintiff, after studying the situation, came to the following conclusion:

"The U. S. Supreme Court would have jurisdiction of the case, but applications for certeriorari are not freely granted and must be based on certain particular grounds, especially on questions of law. Whether the court would regard the case as depending on a question of law would be doubtful, as all procedural matters were properly handled in the Patent Office as well as in the courts. The question of novelty or prior disclosure would probably be regarded as a question of fact, or science, which the Supreme Court might not deem itself called upon to review.

"However, as to the validity of the Method Patent, there is no dispute as to the facts, no question of conflict in the evidence, so that the answer depends upon the interpretation of the facts. How the Supreme Court would regard it cannot be foretold."

This revealed an amazing situation. Although the decisions by both courts were contrary to what the statement of evidence clearly revealed and, therefore erred, yet there apparently existed no good reason for approaching the U.S. Supreme Court; although constitutional rights were transgressed to the nth degree, yet "the Supreme Court might not deem itself called upon to review." As apparently all avenues for redress were closed, it was suggested to me in January 1939, that I send the 45-page report which I had prepared to the Temporary National Economic Committee. The report entitled "Statements made by William Tschudy in regard to the adjudication of the Tschudy patents by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and based on content of transcript of record on appeal and plaintiff's briefs contained a complete analysis of the court's opinion. It also contained a copy of a letter to the late Senator Hiram W. Johnson from which I quote as follows:

"I begin to have very serious doubts as to whether Congress has ever done its duty in regard to the matter of patent protection. On page 150 of 'Hearings before the Committee on Patents, U. S. Senate, Seventy-Fifth Congress', there is printed the testimony of Judge Learned Hand before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, in 1919. I quote the following passage:

"The judges are admirable in all the work which ordinarily comes before their courts but some of them have a constitutional inability to understand complicated questions of machinery, and we all have a very great inability to understand the more difficult questions such as come up in electrical and chemical patents. I think I can safely say that all of us, when we get a really stiff

patent, involving electrical current and questions of chemistry, are pretty helpless.'

"And what did Congress do about this? Exactly—nothing. One cannot look but with utter disgust upon such negligence. Maybe, during all this time hundreds of inventors were ruined or sustained heavy losses, because their cases were not appraised competently, not to mention those who did not even try to get redress by means of a court—it being considered too risky and unreliable.

"A competent judicial system is the backbone of democratic government and is the best antidote against any 'isms' that might try to get a foothold in a democratic country. Considering the importance of the subject, it is most painful to observe that Congress has taken so little active interest in regard to this matter."

The report contained also the following request:

"As a citizen of the United States I demand, therefore, a full and prompt investigation of this matter by a competent and reliable party, standing on my constitutional rights and as guaranteed under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution."

Regarding this matter I also addressed from time to time almost up to the time when war broke out the Senate patent committee, the committee on patents, House of Representatives and the Department of Justice. Upon being advised by the various parties that nobody could intervene in this case, I cited cases where Congress and the Department of Justice intervened in judicial matters. We had an example of this procedure only recently. There is certainly something basically wrong if justice cannot be obtained despite every effort made by plaintiff and counsel.

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